

# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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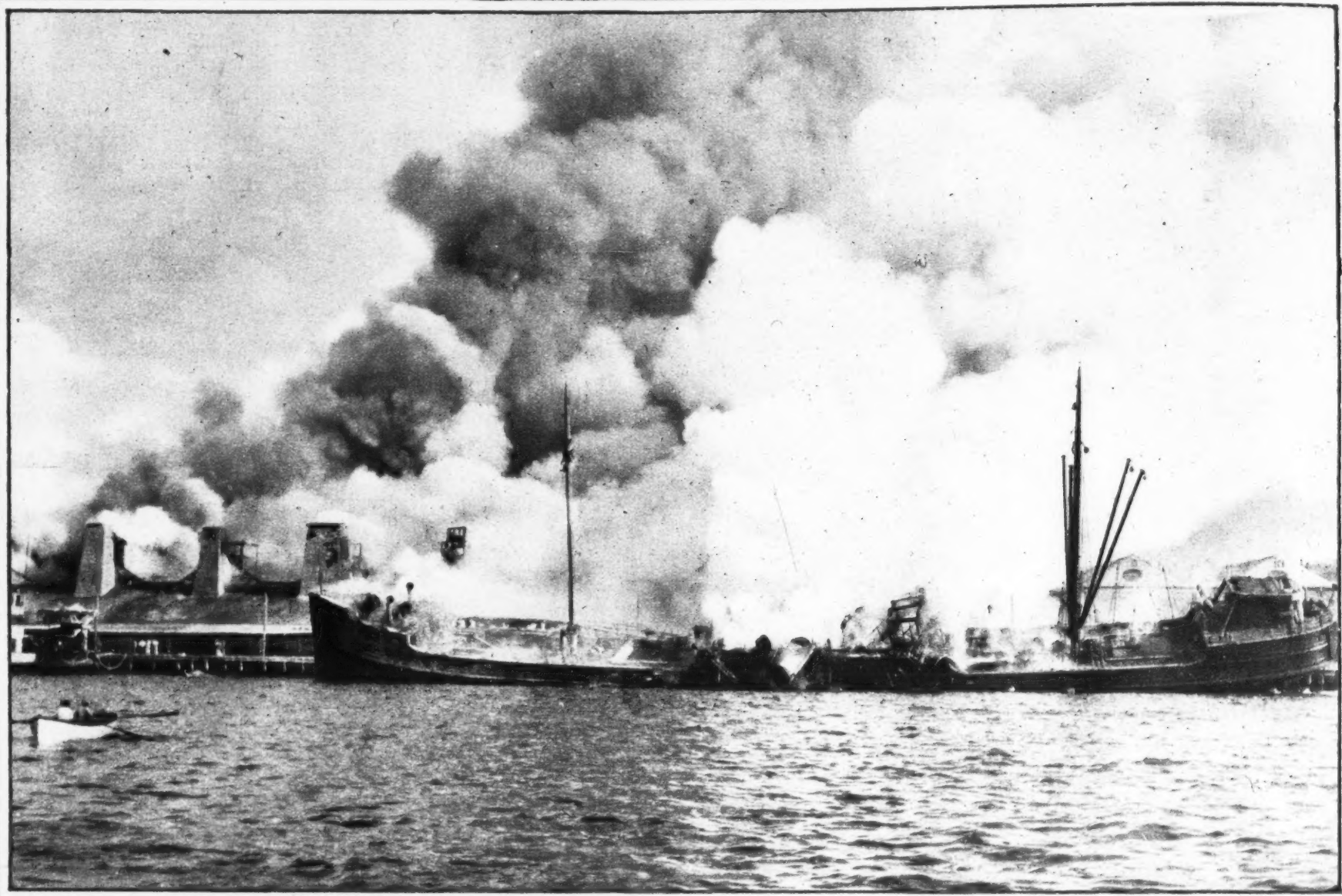


LOWER LAKE OF KILLARNEY, IRELAND, ONE OF THE MOST ENCHANTING SCENES OF NATURAL BEAUTY IN THE WORLD.

(© Keystone View Co.)

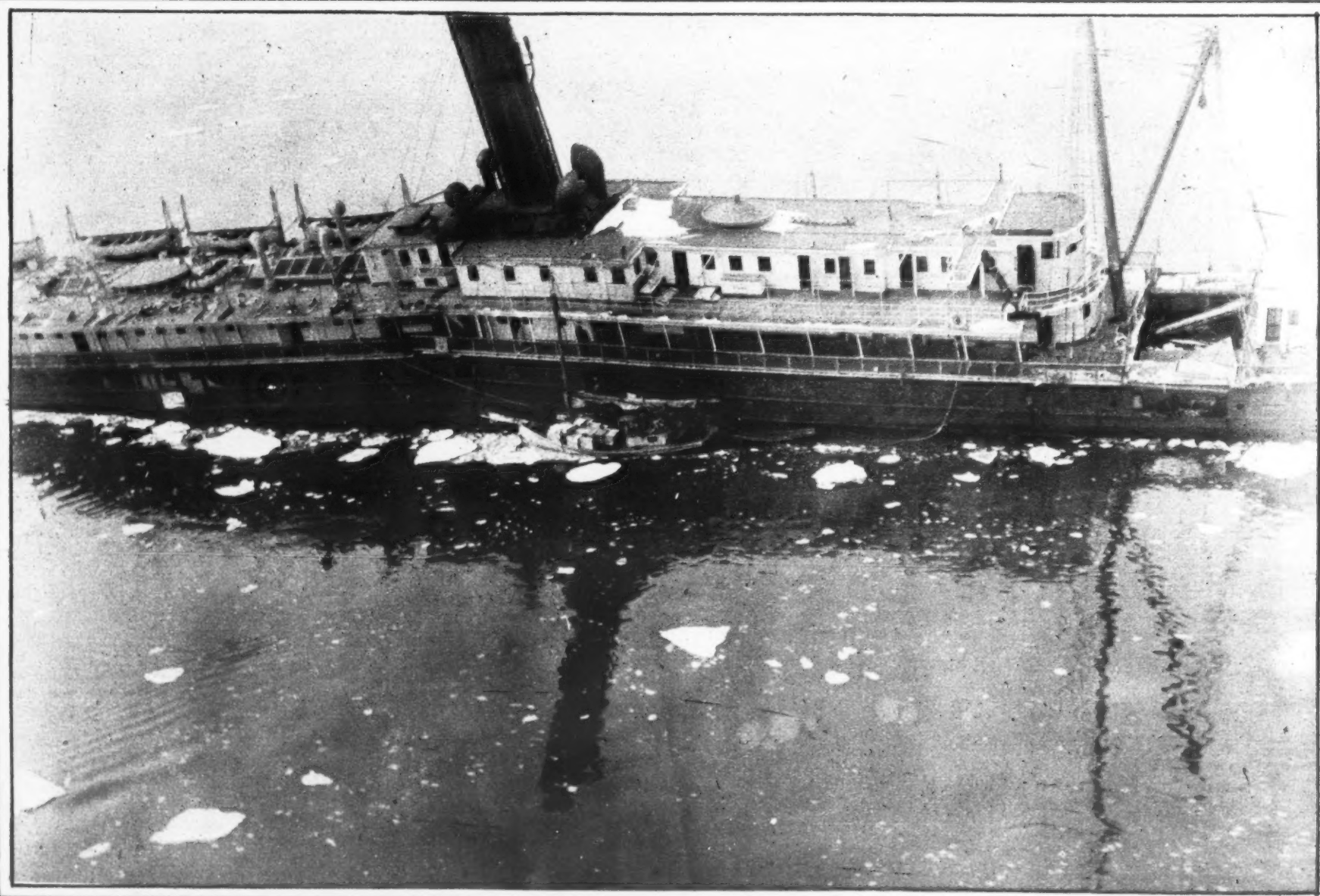


# Disasters to Merchant Vessels from Wreck and Fire



SPECTACULAR FIRE ON BOARD THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD VESSEL BROOKLAND IN HAVANA HARBOR, CUBA. THE FLAMES TOTALLY DESTROYED THE VESSEL AND SPREAD ALSO TO THE WAREHOUSES OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO. ACROSS THE BAY. THE VESSEL WAS LOADED WITH NITRATES, AND THE EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD FOR MILES.

(© International.)



THE PRINCESS ANNE BROKEN IN TWO ON ROCKAWAY POINT, L. I., WHERE IT WAS DRIVEN BY THE RECENT TERRIFIC STORM. THE CRACK IN THE SIDE SHOWS WHERE THE VESSEL BROKE. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN FROM AN AERO-SEAPLANE, WHICH SWEEPED DOWN TO WITHIN 100 FEET OF THE SHIP FOR THAT PURPOSE.

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# What This Week's Pictures Tell

## SECRETARY LANSING'S RESIGNATION

A SENSATION was created throughout the country and in Europe as well by the resignation of United States Secretary of State Lansing on Feb. 14.

Correspondence between the President and his Secretary of State made public shows that the President accused Secretary Lansing of attempting to usurp the executive authority and of being out of harmony with the views and suggestions of the President.

Smarting under these accusations, Mr. Lansing tendered his resignation to the President, who accepted it. The fact that Frank L. Polk, Under Secretary of State, called at the White House is being taken as evidence that he may succeed Mr. Lansing, and it is stated that he will be designated as Secretary of State ad interim until the President has selected a new senior member of his official family. Officials close to the White House said Feb. 14 that Mr. Lansing's successor had not been chosen.

The circumstances of Mr. Lansing's retirement sharply recall the quarrel between President Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine which resulted in Mr. Blaine's sudden resignation from the Secretaryship of State. Mr. Blaine was succeeded in that office by General John W. Foster, the father-in-law of Mr. Lansing.

In all its features the resignation of Mr. Lansing is equally sensational with that of William J. Bryan, who left the Cabinet in June, 1915, and was succeeded by Mr. Lansing, who had been Counselor of the State Department. Indeed, it has more interesting features, for, according to opinion, it may serve to bring to the surface a considerable undercurrent of dissatisfaction over the present conduct of the Government.

In some quarters the suggestion is made that other members of the Cabinet might feel impelled to follow Mr. Lansing's example, for Mr. Lansing states in one of his letters to the President that "certain members of the Cabinet" sided with him in the decision to hold informal Cabinet sessions during the President's illness, which decision, according to the President's own statement, caused him to take the course that led to Mr. Lansing's resignation.

While the correspondence made public shows that Mr. Lansing's resignation was tendered as an outcome of dissatisfaction on the President's part with the action of Mr. Lansing in calling Cabinet meetings without consulting the President, it is also disclosed that there had been strained relations, or what amounted to strained relations, between the President and the Secretary for more than a year.

Mr. Lansing tells of having desired to resign the office of Secretary of State as far back as January, 1919, when he and the President were in Paris as American Commissioners to negotiate peace. He had felt, he says, "that you [the President] were no longer disposed to welcome my advice in matters pertaining to the negotiations in Paris, to our foreign service or to international affairs in general." For his part, the President confesses that "while we were in Paris I felt, and have increasingly felt ever since, that you accepted my guidance and direction \* \* \* with increasing reluctance." In addition, he accuses Mr. Lansing of trying to forestall the President's judgment in a number of matters.

The best information obtainable in Washington leads to the conclusion that the real foundation for the acute differences between the President and Mr. Lansing was the testimony given before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by William C. Bullitt, who had been attached to the American Peace Commission in Paris. Bullitt told of confidential conversations with Secretary Lansing in which the latter criti-

cised the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations covenant. Mr. Lansing declined to make any public statement with regard to Bullitt's testimony, and everything known on the subject indicates that he made no explanation to the President.

There were reports at the time that Mr. Lansing would leave the Cabinet. He denied them. One remark made by the then Secretary of State while these reports were in circulation was: "It looks to me as if somebody is trying to alienate the President's friends from him."

The Mexican situation produced much of the feeling on President Wilson's part that ultimately brought about the retirement of Mr. Lansing. This was generally understood in Washington in connection with his demands on the Carranza Government for the "immediate release" of William O. Jenkins, the United States Consular Agent at Puebla, who had been arrested on the charge of having connived at his own abduction. The President, when the issue was brought sharply to his attention, practically repudiated the independent course taken by the Secretary of State.

## NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

JOHN BARTON PAYNE, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, was chosen by President Wilson, it was announced on Feb. 12, to succeed Franklin K. Lane as Secretary of the Interior.

Although Judge Payne has been closely associated with the Administration since October, 1917, the news of his selection for the Cabinet post came as a complete surprise. Former Senator Shafroth of Colorado had been most spoken of for the vacancy, but this was purely speculative.

Judge Payne said that he would accept the portfolio, but would remain with the Shipping Board several weeks.

The Chairman confirmed the recent statement that the Shipping Board had been forced to cancel many of its sailings because of the condition of foreign exchange.

Judge Payne said: "I will accept this Cabinet position—should I be confirmed—simply because the President has named me. I am afraid my heart is in the Shipping Board. There shall be no change in that. I have asked the President to continue me here until the present program is so far along that my successor will find a fairly clean slate. This will take perhaps a couple of weeks. It will include the sale of the German ships, reorganization plans and one or two other things."

The resignation of Secretary Lane was announced for March 1, and it is presumed that it will be some time during March that Judge Payne will take office. Much speculation was indulged in as to his successor as Chairman of the Shipping Board. There was a belief in some quarters that Raymond B. Stevens would be promoted to the Chairmanship.

Judge Payne was born in Virginia in 1855, and practiced law in that State and West Virginia until 1883, when he removed to Chicago. He is now senior member of the Chicago law firm of Winston, Payne, Strawn & Strawn. He became general counsel of the Shipping Board in October, 1917, and went to the Railroad Administration as general counsel in January, 1918. After Edward N. Hurley left the Shipping Board Judge Payne was appointed to succeed him.

## IRISH QUESTION

OUR present issue has many pages devoted to a portrayal of the various phases of the Irish problem that for centuries has been a burning issue in the history of Great Britain. The

latest home rule proposal introduced in the House of Commons on Dec. 22, 1919, has seemed to bring the question no nearer solution. Attacks under the direction of Sinn Fein sympathizers still continue to be made in Ireland against the constituted authorities.

The Sinn Fein movement, seeking the secession of Ireland from Great Britain and the establishment of an independent republic, received fresh impetus on Jan. 15 at the municipal elections. Coming closely on the heels of the proposal for home rule, to which the Lloyd George Government is irrevocably committed, the elections indicated that the Irish Republicans do not accept the home rule measure, and are stronger for complete independence than ever before. The municipal elections were held to fill 1,470 vacancies; the Sinn Fein won 422, Labor 324, Nationalists 213, Unionists 297. The Sinn Feiners made some gains in Ulster and won Dublin by a considerable majority. The reports cover 1,256 of the 1,470 vacancies; the results indicate an overwhelming sentiment against the Unionists, who represent the present Government.

Meanwhile, the Irish Unionists, principally of Ulster, showed their antipathy toward the home rule plan as expounded by the Prime Minister, and their Executive Committee adopted a resolution on Jan. 8 declaring that he had placed a "dangerous weapon in the hands of the declared enemies of the empire."

## ENVOY TO HOLLAND

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Assistant Secretary of State, was selected to fill the vacancy in the post of Minister to the Netherlands and Luxemburg, caused by the resignation of John W. Garrett of Maryland, who returned to this country in July. Mr. Phillips is now in London on a personal mission due to illness in his family.

In the Spring of 1908 Mr. Phillips was designated as Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, and early in 1909 he was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State. Late that year he was appointed Secretary of the American Embassy at London, where he served until his retirement from the Diplomatic Service in the Fall of 1912. President Wilson brought him back to the State Department in March, 1914, when he appointed Mr. Phillips to his former position of Third Assistant Secretary of State, a position he filled until he was recently made the Assistant Secretary of State at the same time that Frank L. Polk was made the Under Secretary of State.

## ADRIATIC QUESTION

IT was announced from Paris on Feb. 15 that President Wilson had sent a note to the leading allied Premiers declaring his pronounced opposition to their solution of the Italian-Jugoslavic controversy which was expected shortly to go into effect.

The American attitude on the Adriatic question is, briefly, that Italy should not have Fiume, because it is not just to give her both gateways to Central Europe—for that is what she would have with Fiume as well as Trieste. Mr. Wilson does not believe that Italy wants Fiume for the sake of the few thousand Italians in it, but thinks that she wants the city because it is the greatest outlet for Yugoslavia. The settlement of Jan. 20 makes an independent State of the city, with the right to choose its own foreign representatives or delegate their powers to another State.

Being Italian by population, Fiume would be ruled to benefit Italians and would also be connected with the Italian boundary by a roadway along the sea. This is far from the proposal of an independent State under the League of Nations, including Fiume and the hinterland, which is Slav. That was the

settlement proposed in the letter to Italy Dec. 9 to which England and France agreed.

The new agreement, to which this Government has now formally refused its assent, changes the prior proposals of France, Great Britain and the United States in several important particulars. It provides for making Fiume a free port under the League of Nations, but with its immediate jurisdiction in Italian hands. It also gives to Italy a narrow corridor of territory that connects Fiume with Istria. Another feature which the Government finds objectionable is that part of Albania is ceded to Serbia.

President Wilson has declined to assent to this mode of settlement, for the double reason that it does not meet the views of the United States as previously expressed, and that it was arranged and laid before the Yugoslav Government for acceptance before the United States Government received the opportunity to express its views on the subject.

In the note addressed jointly to France, Great Britain and Italy, the United States Government contends that it cannot be a party to the settlement of the Adriatic problem under any such terms. This is construed to mean that if the United States should become a member of the League of Nations it would not participate in any controversy that involved Adriatic affairs.

## SALE OF GERMAN SHIPS DELAYED

ON Feb. 16 the Senate acted to delay the sale of the ships taken from Germany by passing Senator McKellar's resolution calling on the Shipping Board to defer the sale until the Senate had acted in the matter. The resolution was passed while the so-called auction of the ships was under way.

At the same time the injunction suit to prevent the sale brought in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was up for hearing. Associate Justice Bailey took under advisement a decision on the Hearst application for an injunction after John Barton Payne, Chairman of the Shipping Board, had stated in court that the sale of the ships would not be consummated until the Senate had had a chance to review all the facts and investigate the bids. Justice Bailey reserved his decision.

While Senate and court were acting on the ship sale matter it was announced at the White House that President Wilson would tell the Senate in plain words that there was no basis whatever for recent reports that the Shipping Board had made a secret agreement with certain British interests to sell thirty of the former German steamships to the British. The Senate passed a resolution Feb. 14 asking the President as to the truth of these reports, and Mr. Wilson's statement will be his reply.

The question came up in the Senate when Senator Ashurst offered a new resolution, which is now before the Commerce Committee. Mr. Ashurst asked immediate consideration of the resolution, which provided that the sale be deferred until Congress had acted.

Senator Jones of Washington, Chairman of the Commerce Committee, objected to immediate consideration on the ground that action on such a resolution would be a reflection on Mr. Payne and the Shipping Board, in view of his assurances to the committee that the sale would not take place until the committee had all the facts.

Senator McKellar then called up his resolution, and in spite of vigorous opposition by Senator Jones, succeeded in passing it. He accepted amendments suggested by Senators Hitchcock and Brandegee, so that in the form in which it was adopted the resolution reads:

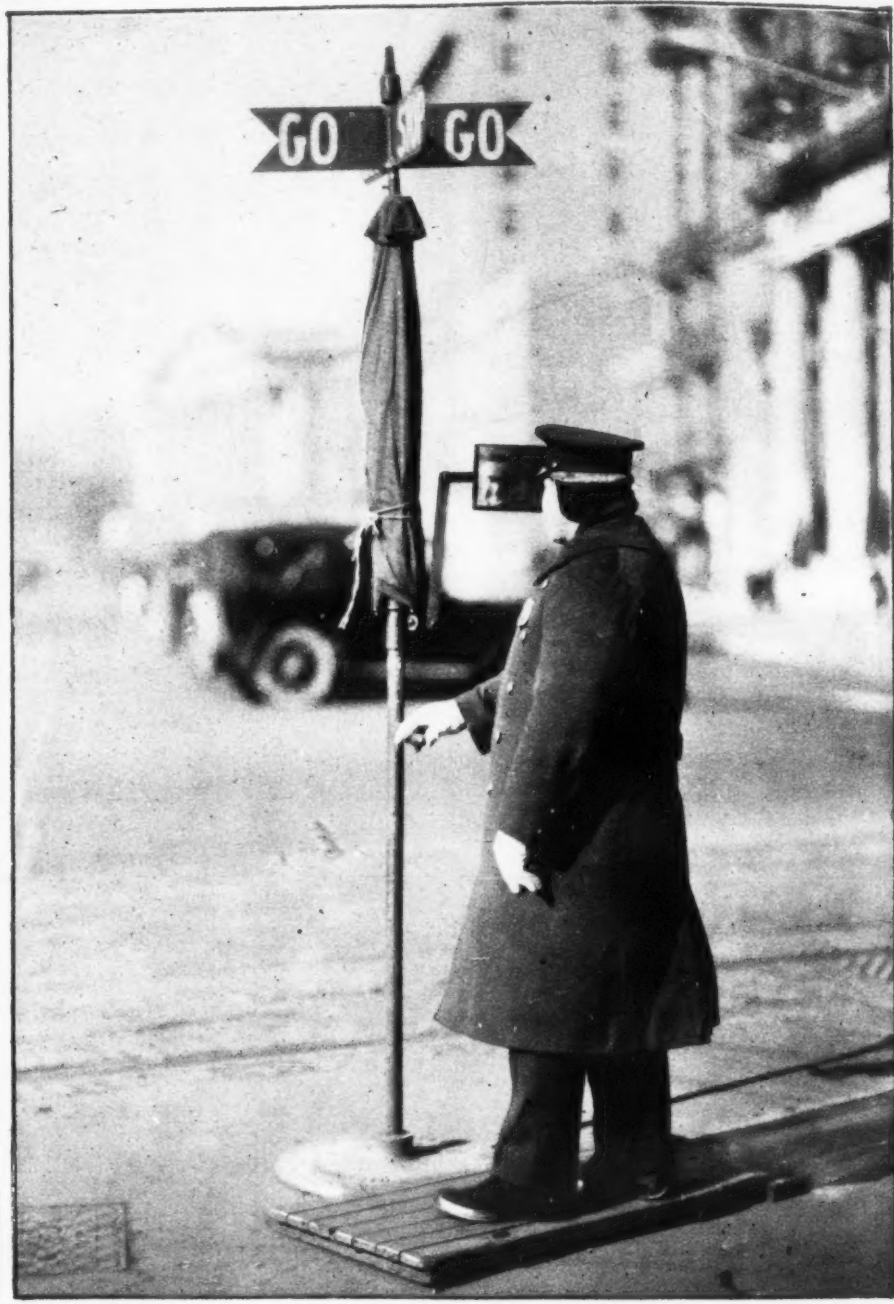
"Resolved, That the United States Shipping Board be, and it is hereby requested to defer the selling of the vessels taken by the United States during the war, and formerly owned in whole or in part by a corporation, citizen or subject of the Imperial German Government, for which bids are now being received by the Shipping Board, until the subject has been considered by the committee now conducting hearings, and reported to and acted upon by the Senate, in accordance with the suggestion made by the Chairman of the Shipping Board."



# Interesting Phases of Recent Happenings on Land and Sea



New police traffic tower erected near the intersection of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, one of the busiest and most congested traffic spots on that great thoroughfare. The traffic is directed by a policeman in the booth. Colored electric lights are used as night signals. Similar booths are placed at various points along the avenue. (© International.)



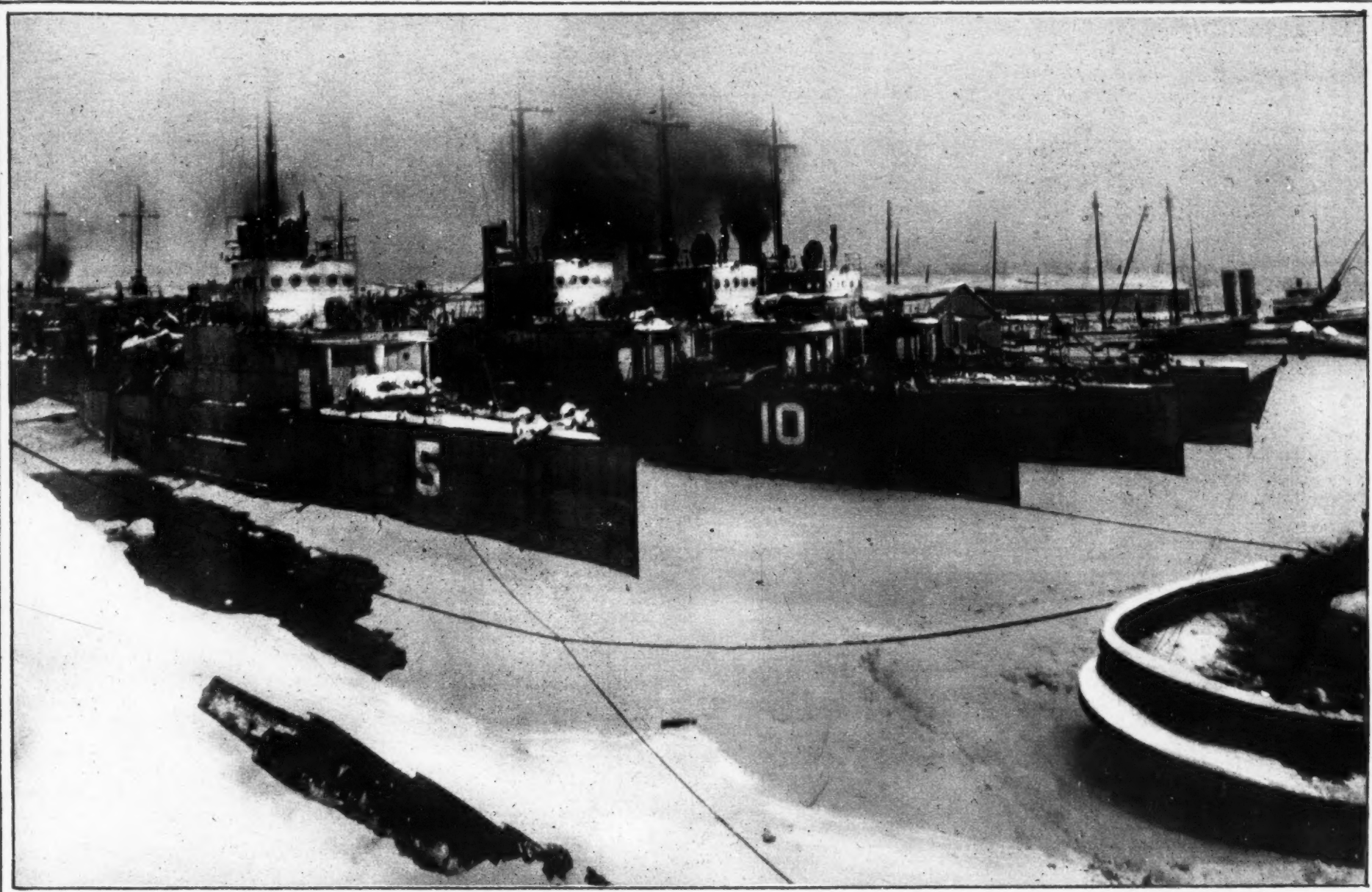
Traffic policemen in Washington have recently been furnished with mirrors attached to their stands, which enable them to see what is coming behind them. The device has proved very satisfactory and efficient. (© Harris & Ewing.)



FIREMEN OF 31ST ENGINE COMPANY, NEW YORK, USING A STEAM HOSE TO CLEAR THE STREET OF SNOW BEFORE THEIR FIRE HOUSE. THE BLOCKADE OF THE STREETS HAS FORMED A SERIOUS MENACE TO THE CITY IN CASE OF CONFLAGRATION. (© International.)



# Caught by the Camera in Various Parts of North America



If the Eastern coast of the United States has suffered greatly from the severity of the Winter, the harbors have been at least clear enough of ice to permit river and harbor traffic in the main, though under difficulties. Much worse has been the plight of Canada, as shown in the above picture of the Quebec Harbor Basin. Fishing smacks, trawlers, wooden freighters and even some of the American Eagle boats are here portrayed as tied up by the ice, which in that climate comes early and stays late. (B. and C. Press, Ltd.)



ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS PHOTOGRAPHED UPON THEIR ARRIVAL HERE RECENTLY ON THE STEAMSHIP GIUSEPPE VERDI. THE AFTER THE WAR TIDE OF IMMIGRATION HAS BEGUN TO SET IN, AND, WHILE THE LABOR SITUATION MAKES THIS DESIRABLE, GREAT CARE IS BEING EXERCISED TO KEEP OUT REVOLUTIONARY ADVOCATES. (Underwood & Underwood.)



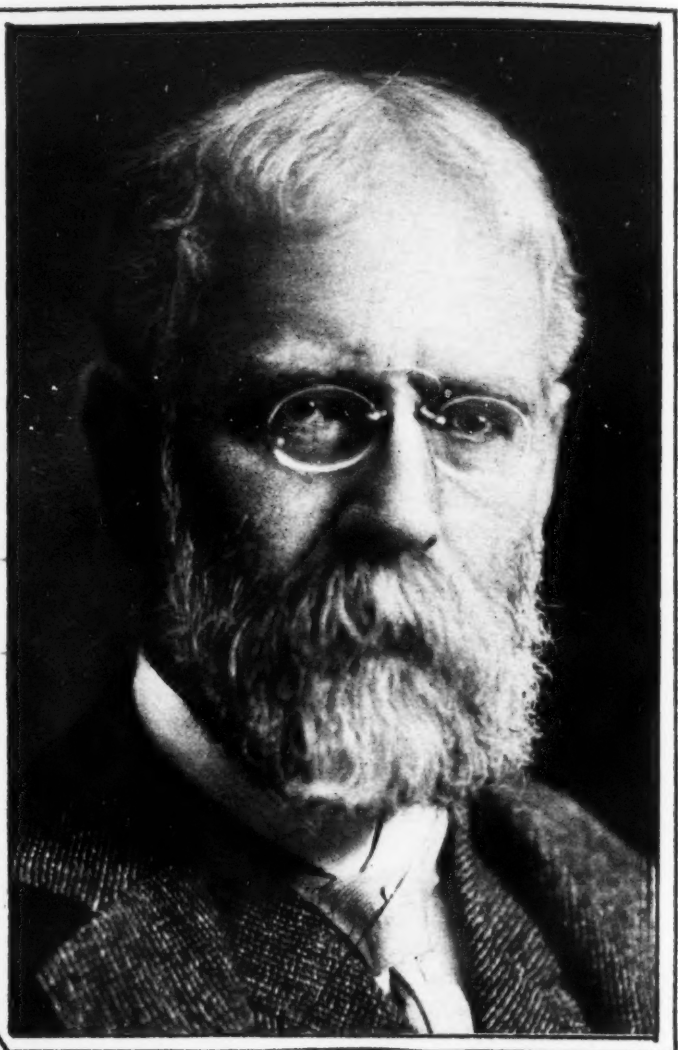
## Figures Claiming Public Attention

OFFICIAL Washington has been stirred this week by two matters of cardinal importance, the resignation of Secretary of State Lansing and the President's letter to the Allied Premiers on the Adriatic question. The correspondence between the President and Mr. Lansing was marked by an acerbity not common in matters of the kind, and revealed that while the nominal reason for the resignation was the alleged usurpation of the President's authority, there had been friction and divergence of views between the two dating as far back as the beginning of the Paris Peace Conference. The President's message to the Allied Premiers was said to insist on due regard being paid by them to his stated views on the questions at issue between Italy and Yugoslavia, and hinted that noncompliance might result in the President's withdrawal of the Peace Treaty from the Senate.

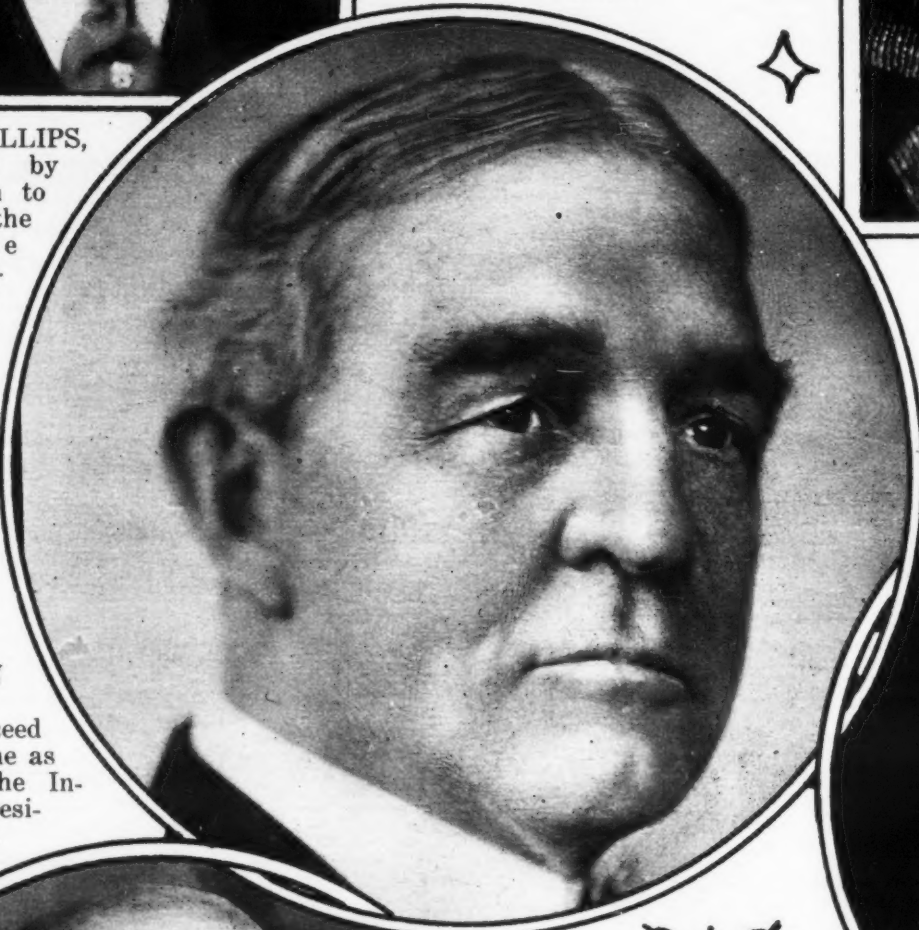


**WILLIAM PHILLIPS**, recently chosen by President Wilson to be Minister to the Netherlands. He has been Assistant Secretary of State and is thoroughly familiar with European affairs.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



**ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON**, appointed Ambassador to Italy to succeed Thomas Nelson Page. Like his predecessor, Mr. Johnson has attained celebrity in the world of letters.



**JOHN BARTON PAYNE**, chosen to succeed Franklin K. Lane as Secretary of the Interior. He is President of U. S. Shipping Board.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



**G. H. TINKHAM**, Republican Representative from Massachusetts, who recently made a vigorous onslaught upon the Administration for its course in reference to sugar.



**JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR.**, Republican Senator from New York. He has been active in his opposition to woman suffrage, and faces determined antagonism by the League of Women Voters to his re-election. He has also been prominent in Senate discussions of the compulsory military training bill, of which he is an ardent advocate.



**P. HARRISON**, Democratic Senator from Mississippi. He was formerly Representative from the Sixth Mississippi District, and won the fight for the Senatorship after a spirited contest with Vardaman.

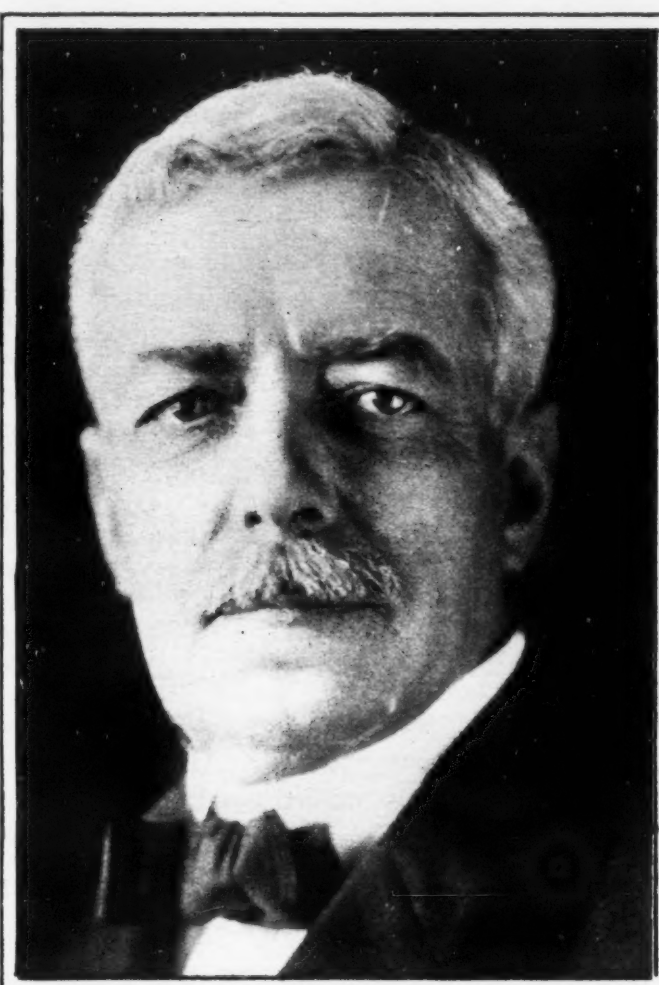
(© Harris & Ewing.)



# Changes in Wilson Cabinet Due to Resignations



**WILLIAM J. BRYAN**  
Resigned as Secretary of State June 9, 1915, because of disagreement with the President over the handling of diplomatic correspondence with Germany.



**ROBERT LANSING**  
Resigned as Secretary of State Feb. 14 under President Wilson's criticism that he had usurped power by calling Cabinet meetings without authority.



**LINDLEY M. GARRISON**  
Secretary of War, who resigned Feb. 10, 1916, because of differences with President Wilson over question of independence for the Philippines.



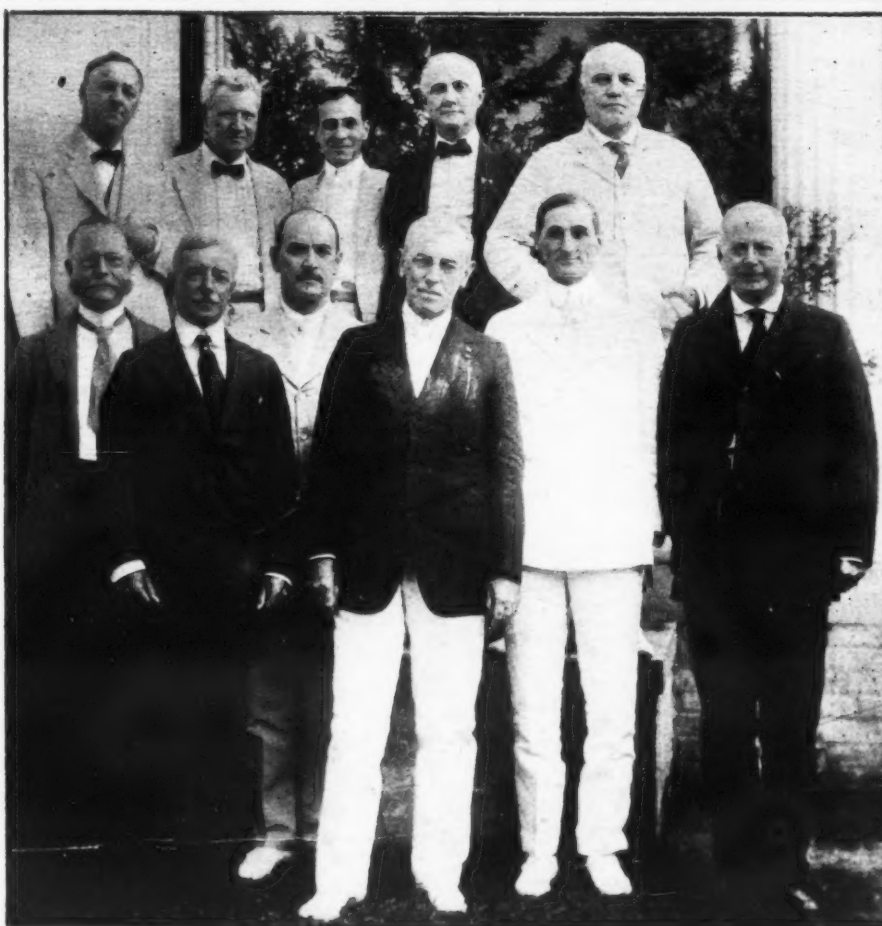
**J. C. McREYNOLDS**  
Attorney General, who resigned on appointment to Supreme Court.



**WILLIAM C. REDFIELD**  
Secretary of Commerce, resigned to go into business.

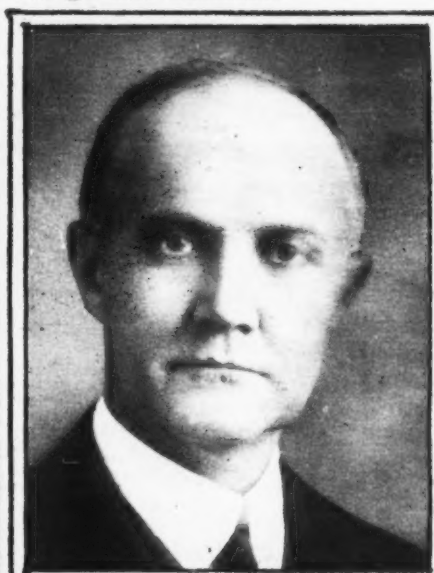


**CARTER GLASS**  
Secretary of Treasury, who resigned to accept seat in Senate.

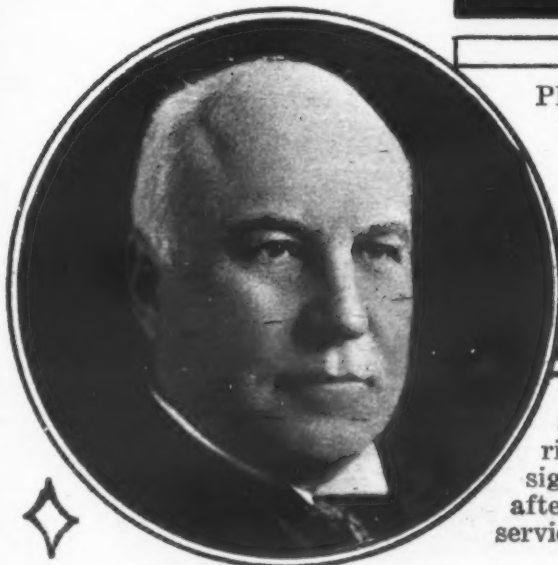


## PRESIDENT WILSON AND HIS WAR CABINET.

The only picture of the Cabinet ever made out of doors. In the foreground are Secretary of State Lansing and President Wilson. Second row, left to right, are Wm. C. Redfield, Commerce; David F. Houston, Agriculture; Wm. G. McAdoo, Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General. Third row, left to right, Josephus Daniels, Navy; Wm. B. Wilson, Labor; Newton D. Baker, War; Thos. W. Gregory, Attorney General and Franklin K. Lane, Interior. Of these, only Burleson, Baker, Daniels, Wilson, and Houston remain in service.



**THOMAS W. GREGORY**  
Attorney General, who resigned to accept a business call.



**FRANKLIN K. LANE**  
Secretary of the Interior, who recently resigned to enter business after seven years' Cabinet service.



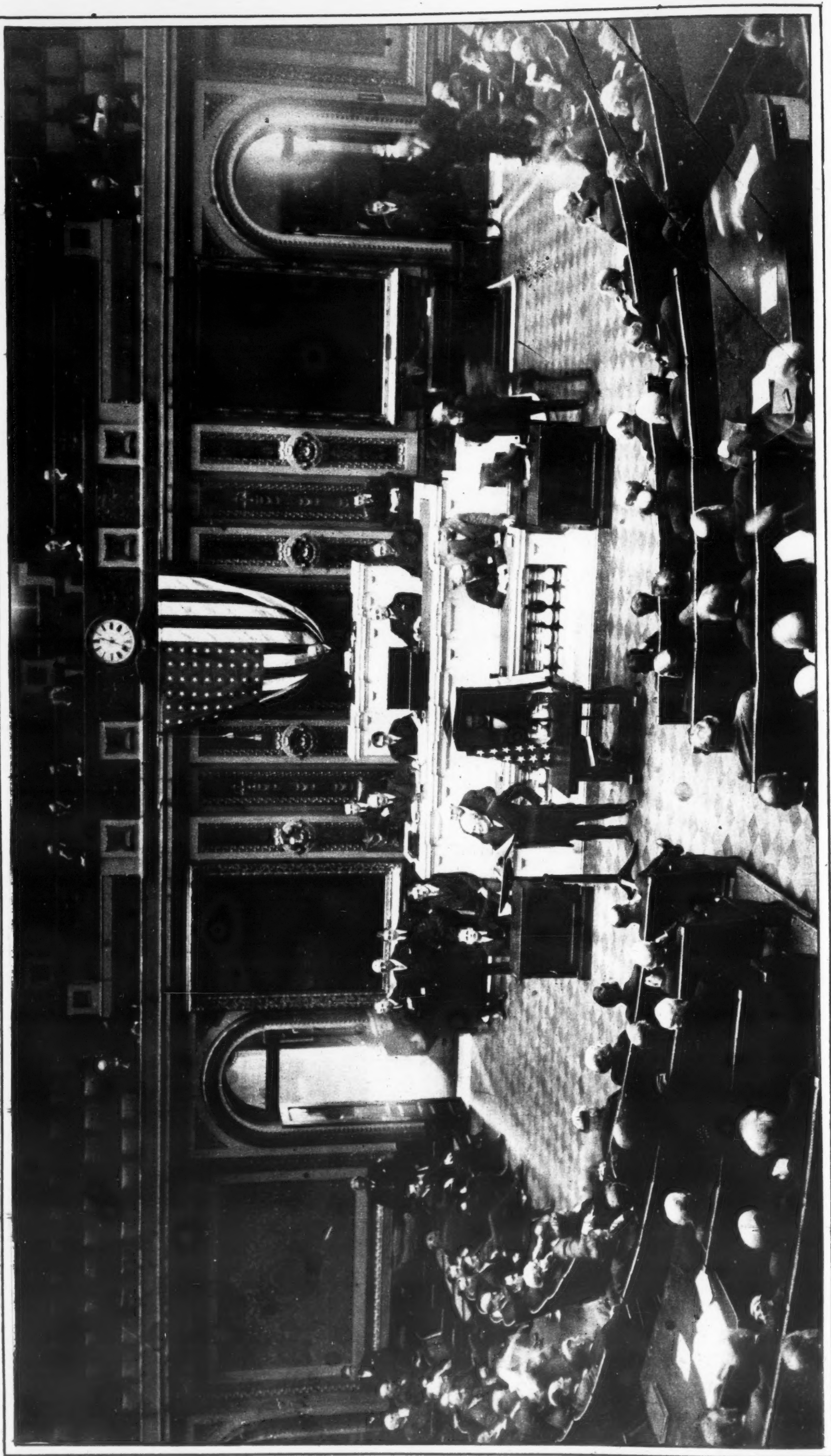
**WM. G. McADOO**  
Secretary of the Treasury, who resigned to increase his income. He is the President's son-in-law.



(© Harris & Ewing.)



Impressive Lincoln Memorial Services in House of Representatives, Feb. 12, 1920



"UNCLE JOE" CANNON, OLDEST MEMBER OF THE HOUSE IN TERMS OF SERVICE, READING LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

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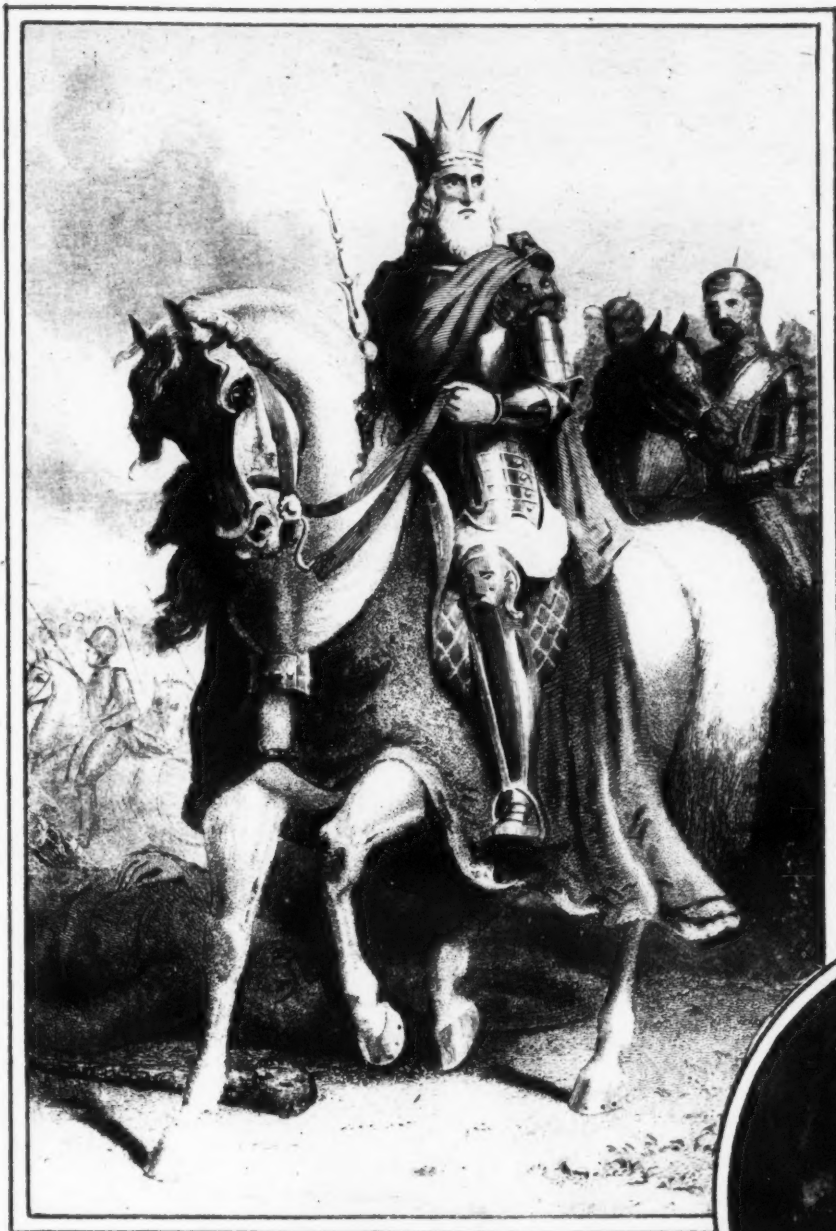
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## Incidents in Irish History Dating Back for Centuries, With Portraits of Heroes, Orators and Patriots



**BRIAN BORU,**  
King of Ireland, born 926, and slain in a battle with the Danes at Clontarf in 1014, in which battle, however, the power of the Danes was effectually broken.

**HENRY GRATTAN,**  
Irish statesman and orator, noted for his fiery eloquence, born in 1746. He was one of the leading members of the Irish Parliament. He died in 1820.



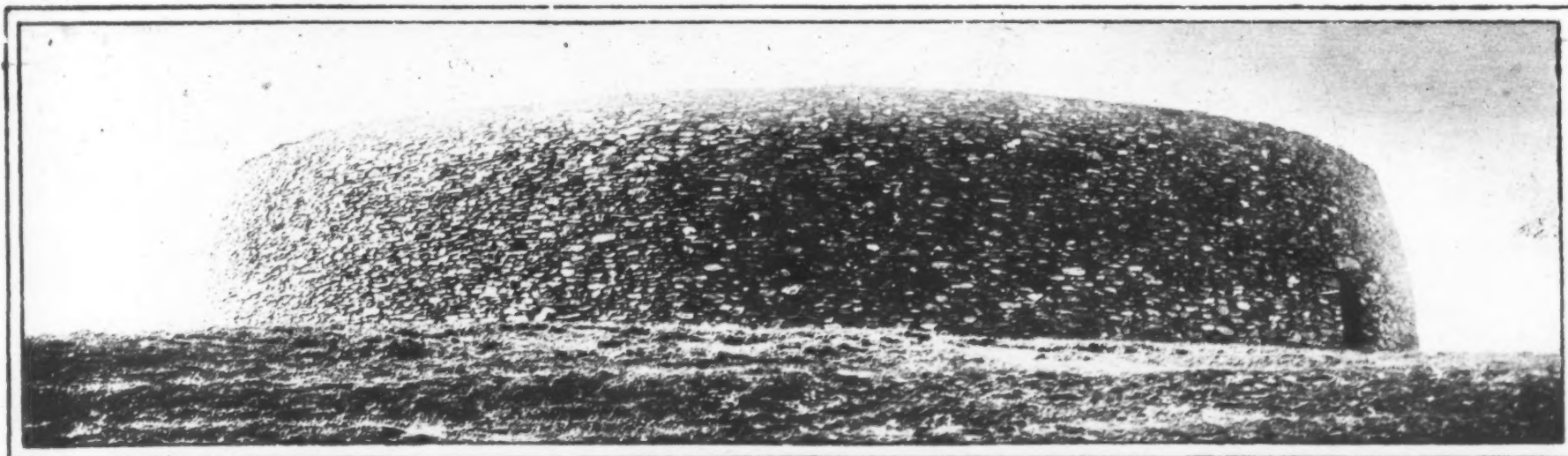
Traditional resting place of Ireland's patron Saint Patrick in the cathedral graveyard at Downpatrick, Ireland. The stone is a rough weatherbeaten boulder of granite weighing about seven tons. Upon the upper surface is carved an Irish cross, and under the cross the name Patrick is carved in Irish characters.



**DANIEL O'CONNELL,**  
"the Liberator," born 1775, died 1847. He was one of the greatest lawyers and orators that Ireland ever produced and a persistent fighter for emancipation.  
(Photos from Anna Frances Levins.)



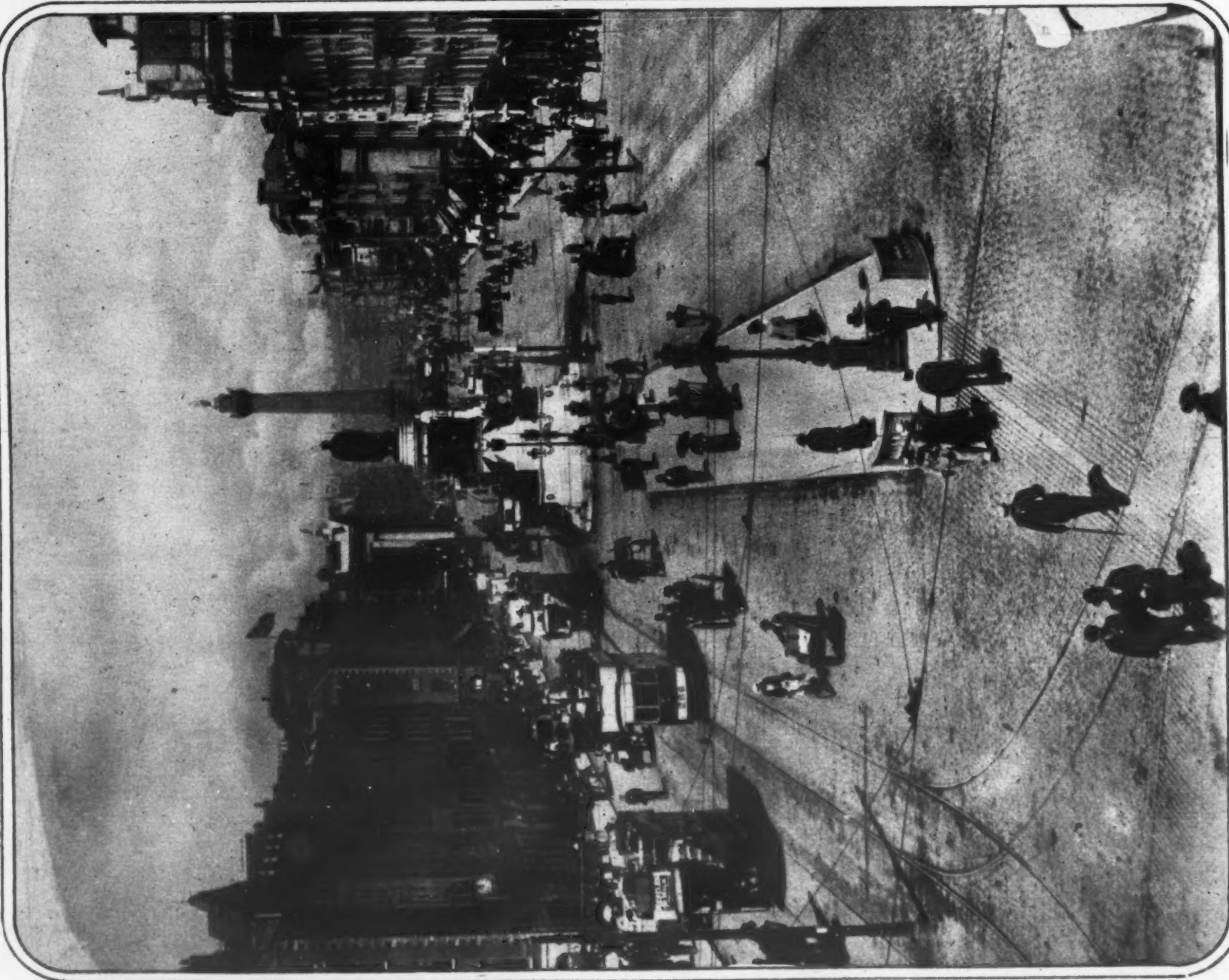
**ROBERT EMMET,**  
Irish patriot, born in 1778. After the failure of the Irish Rebellion in 1798, he resolved to stir up another armed rising. His plan was to seize Dublin Castle and call the people to revolt. The plan, however, was discovered, and Emmet was seized and executed in 1803.



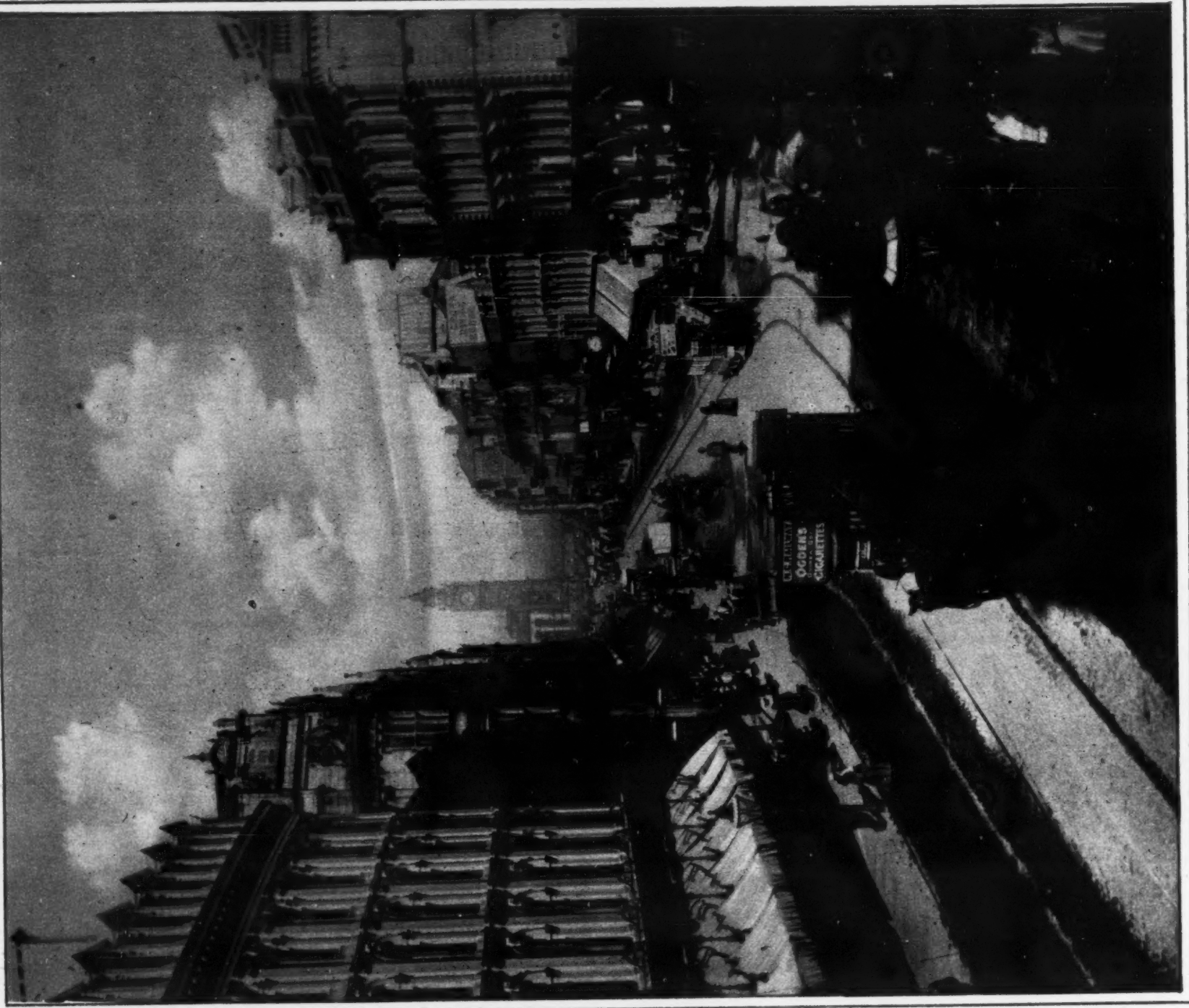
**GRIANON FORT IN COUNTY DONEGAL, AN ANCIENT AND INTERESTING STRUCTURE THAT WAS BUILT BEFORE THE TIME OF CHRIST. IT HAD TREMENDOUS STRENGTH, AND ITS INTERIOR PROVIDED QUARTERS FOR A LARGE GARRISON AND VAST SUPPLIES.**



## Dublin and Belfast, Two Great Irish Centres of Political and Commercial Activity



Sackville Street, the main thoroughfare of Dublin, capital of Ireland. The view is taken from O'Connell Bridge and shows the O'Connell Monument, and in the background the Nelson Pillar. The environs of the city are remarkably beautiful and its bay is noble and picturesque. Population of the metropolitan district is about 400,000. The metropolis claims a high antiquity, having been in existence it is alleged since the time of Ptolemy.

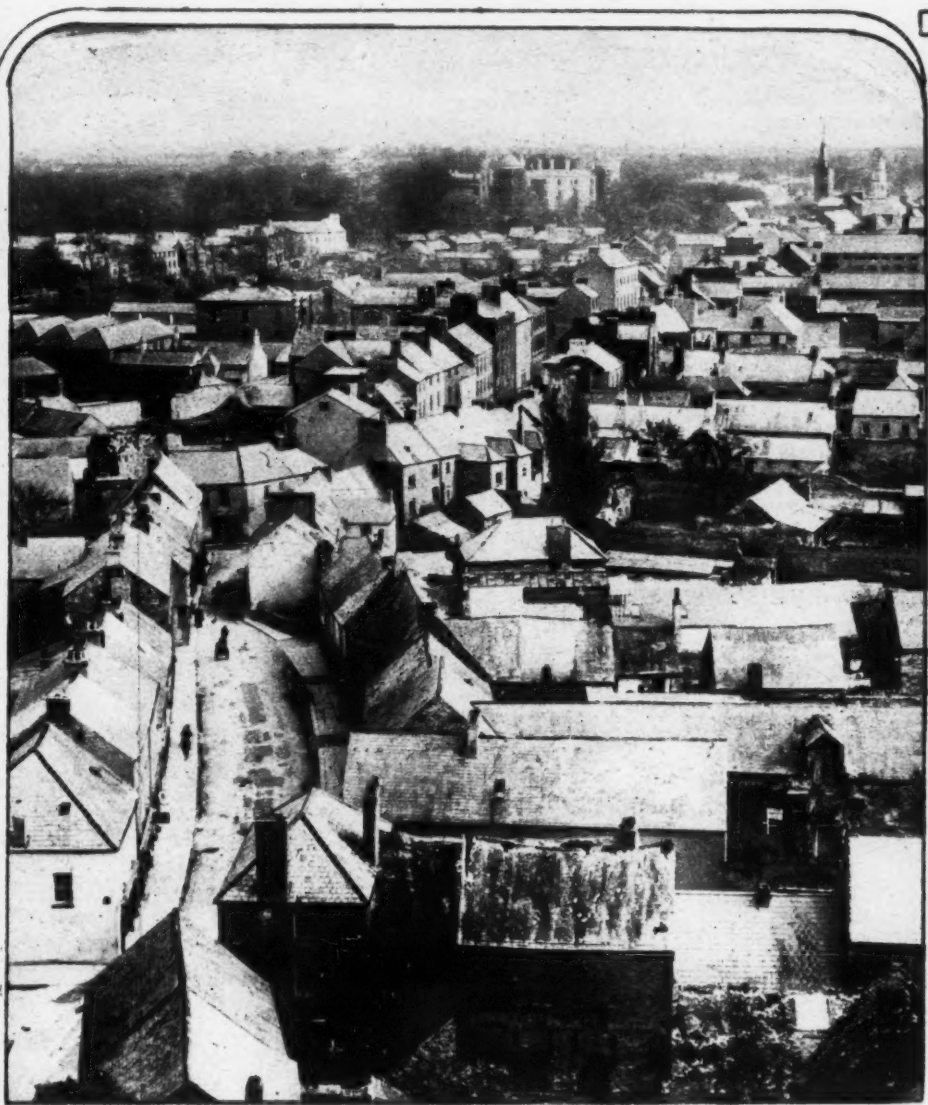


Belfast, Ireland, showing High Street. The city is the chief manufacturing centre of Ireland. It is the great depot of the linen trade. Its commerce is extensive and rapidly increasing. The city is not imposing, as it is built on low ground, but it has many handsome buildings. Numerous railways centre there. Its population of over 300,000 is largely Protestant, and it is the centre of Ulster sentiment.

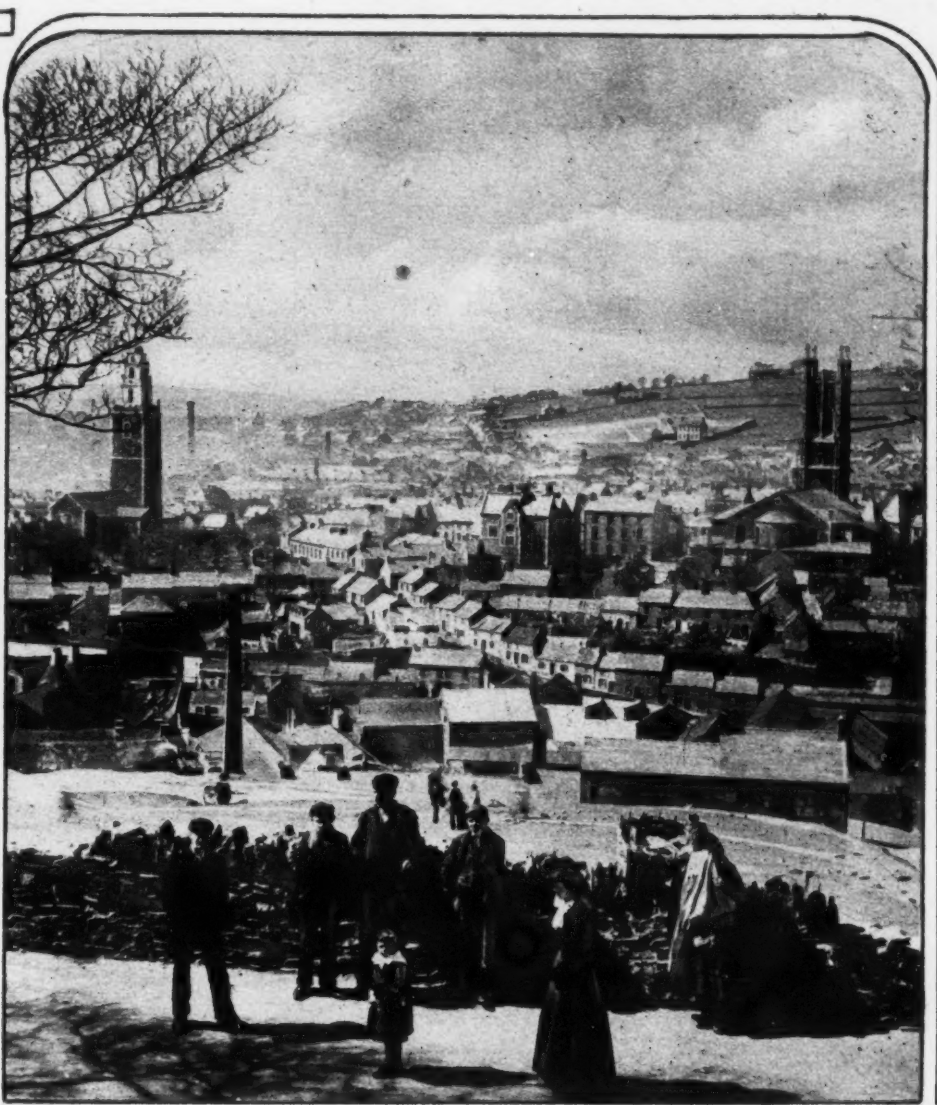
(© Keystone View Co.)



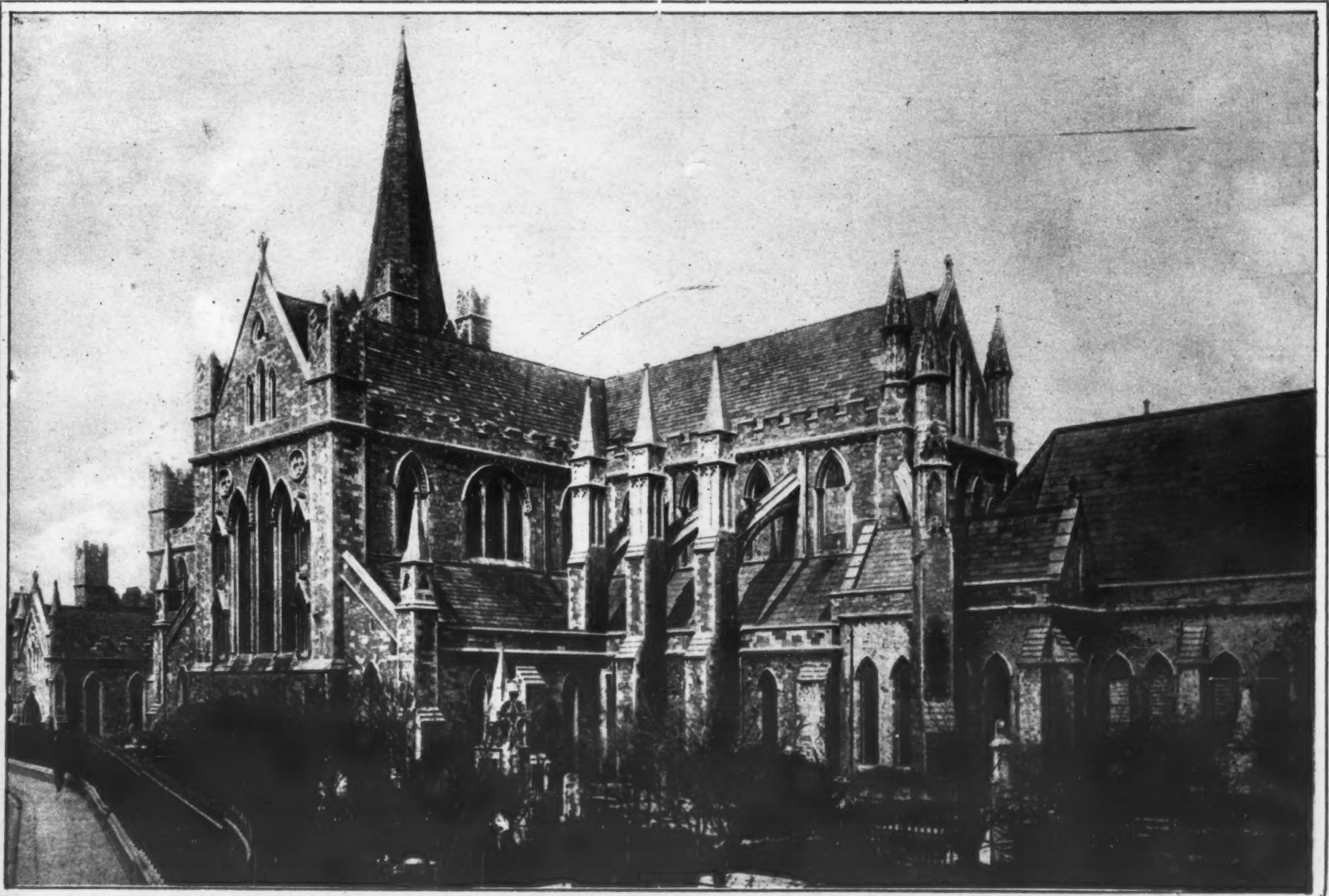
# Cities of Ireland Rich in Historical Associations



Kilkenny is a picturesque town about 62 miles southeast of Dublin on the River Nore, which divides it into the Irish and English towns. With the exception of the suburbs the city is well built of stone, and its streets are paved with black marble quarried in the vicinity. At Kilkenny College Swift, Congreve, and Berkeley were educated.



Cork is the third city in Ireland in point of population, being exceeded in that respect only by Dublin and Belfast. At left is shown St. Anne Shandon Church and on the right St. Mary's Church. The town was founded in the sixth century, probably by the Danes. It has extensive manufactures and commerce.

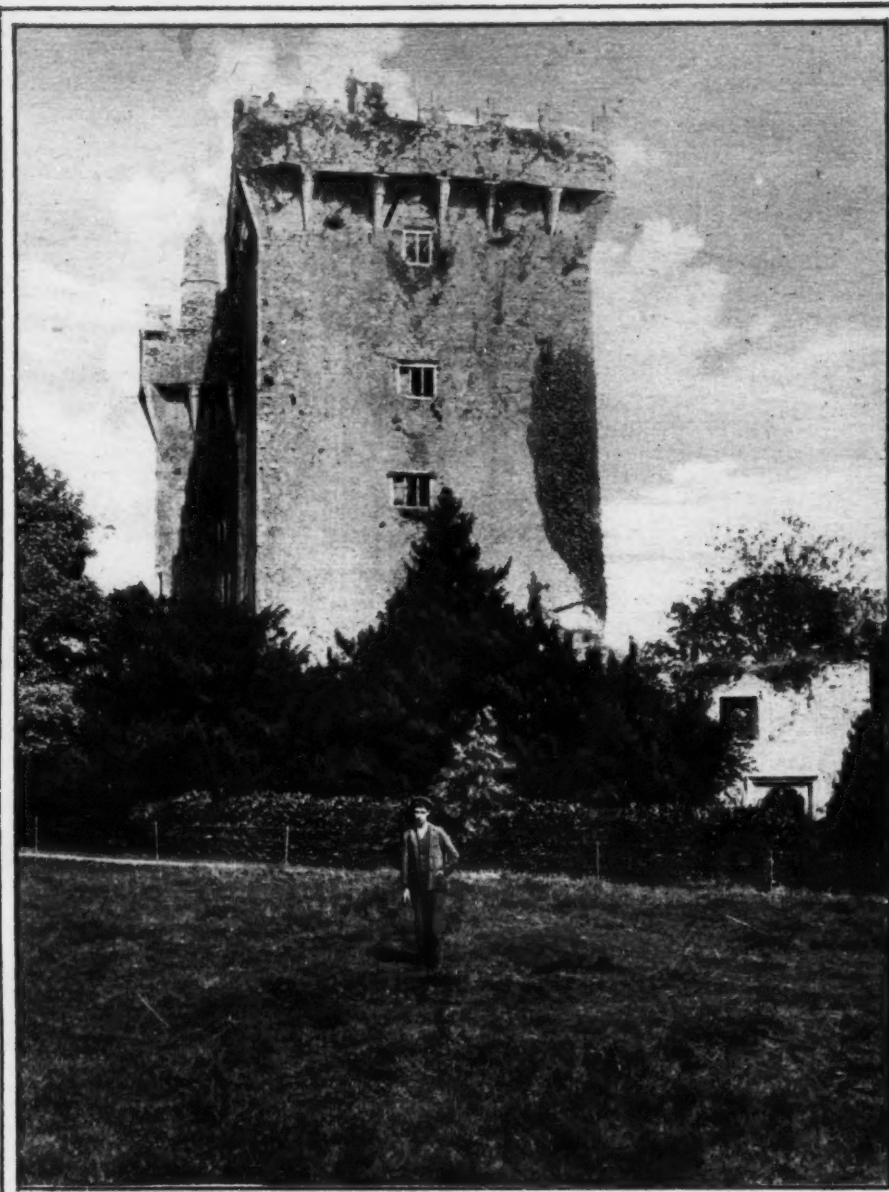


St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, one of the greatest and most imposing structures of Ireland. It is attractive not only because of the beauty of its architecture, but because it is the burial place of many men celebrated in Irish history. The memorial is there of John Philpot Curran, the famous Irish orator and humorist. But the chief association attached to the Cathedral is that of Dean Swift, who was Dean of the Cathedral for more than thirty years. His grave is there, as well as the pulpit from which he preached. His marble bust is on the wall and beside it the epitaph which he himself composed.

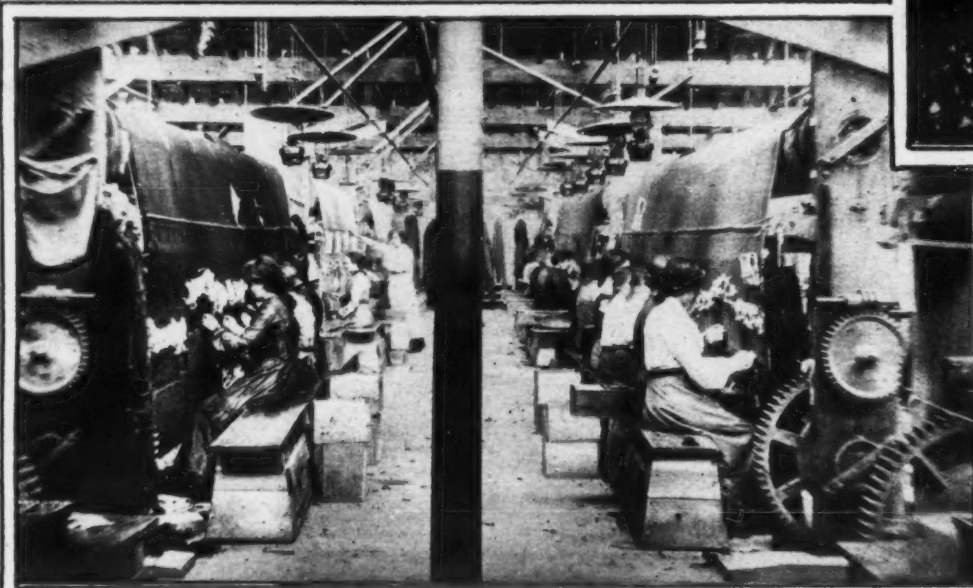
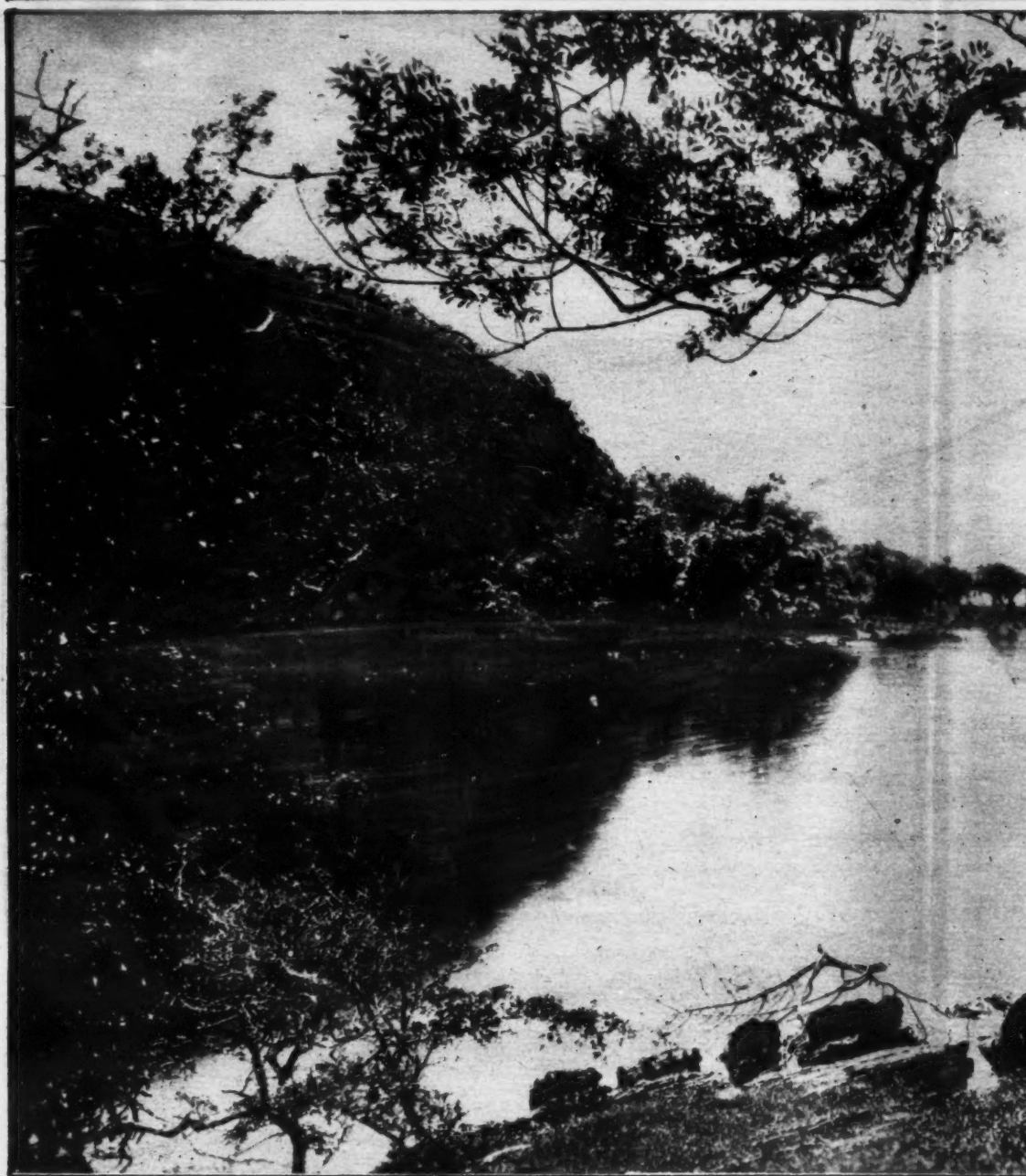
(© Detroit Publishing Co.)



## Picturesque Scenes in "the Emerald Features Is One of the Most Bea



Blarney Castle, near Cork, Ireland, once the stronghold of the McCarthys. The famous Blarney Stone (indicated by arrow) is reached with difficulty, but once kissed is supposed to endow the tongue with persuasive power.



Carpet factory in County Donegal, where rugs and carpets of close weave, rich colors and rare beauty are manufactured by Irish women.

(Photo by Anna Frances Levins.)



Westport, in County Mayo, a seaport town with fisheries and trade of considerable importance, though of late they have diminished in volume. It is the scene of a recent clash with the authorities.



Part of one of the Lake's  
dering beauty. Thacker  
his verdict has been g  
taining many  
heavily wooded  
islands. They  
are set in a  
frame of mount-  
ains clothed  
with luxuriant  
vegetation.  
(Photo by Anna  
Frances Levins.)

Direct photo-  
graphic study  
obtained near  
Galway of a  
sturdy Irishman  
of the old type.  
He was eighty-  
five years old but  
hale and hearty,  
and trudged into  
Galway on every  
market day.

Typical Irish col-  
leen, the belle of  
the village, with  
the dark Irish  
type of beauty,  
standing before  
the door of her  
house in a little  
Irish town.



# Emerald Isle," Which in Its Natural Most Beautiful Countries on Earth

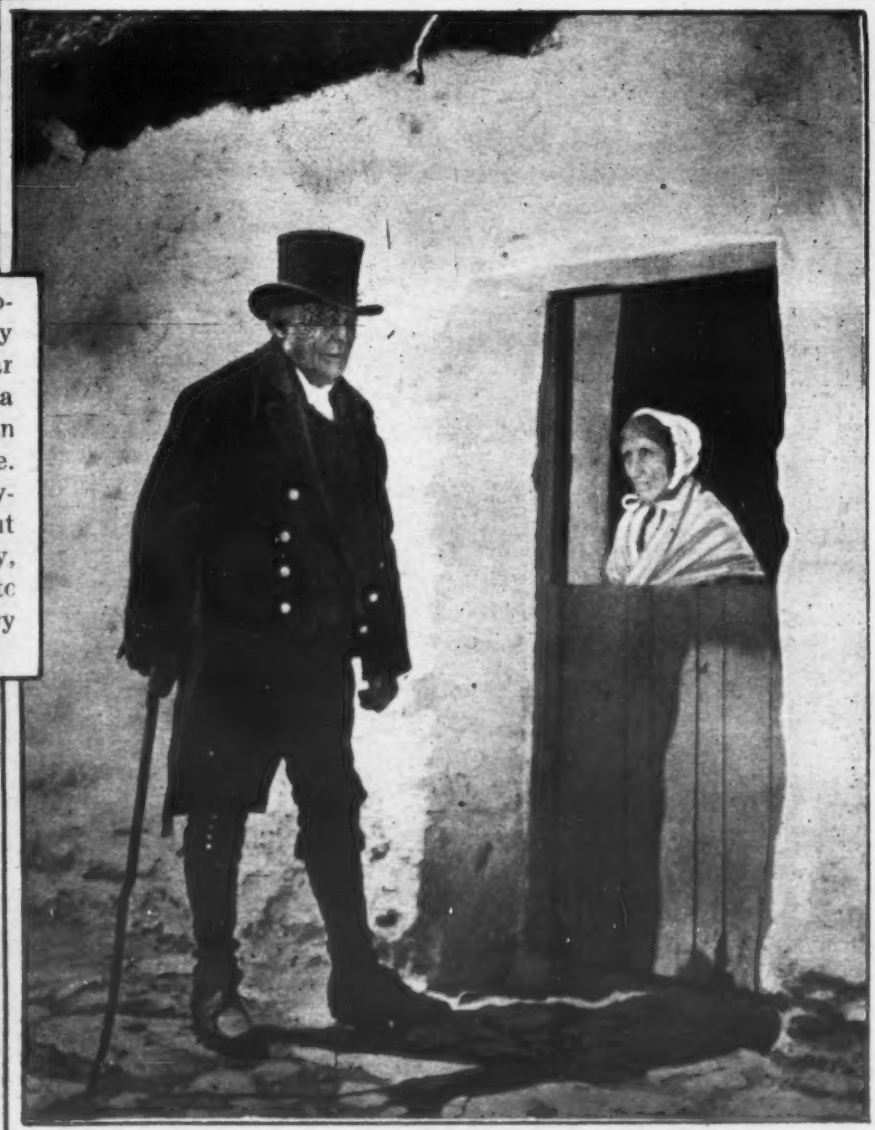


One of the Lakes of Killarney, famous in song and story for their bewil-  
derness. Thackeray describes them as the most beautiful in the world, and  
the fact has been generally indorsed. There are three of the lakes, con-

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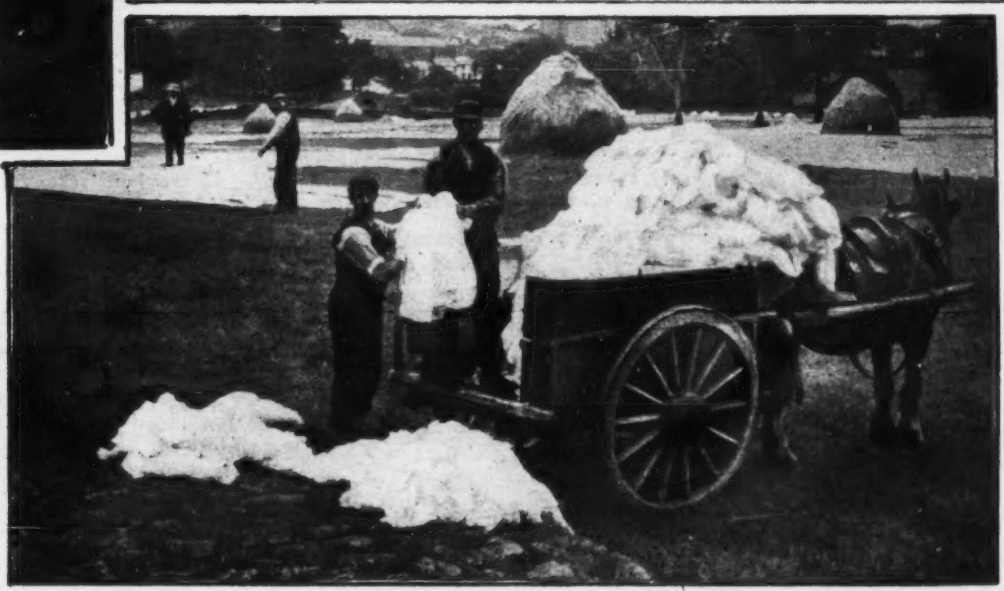
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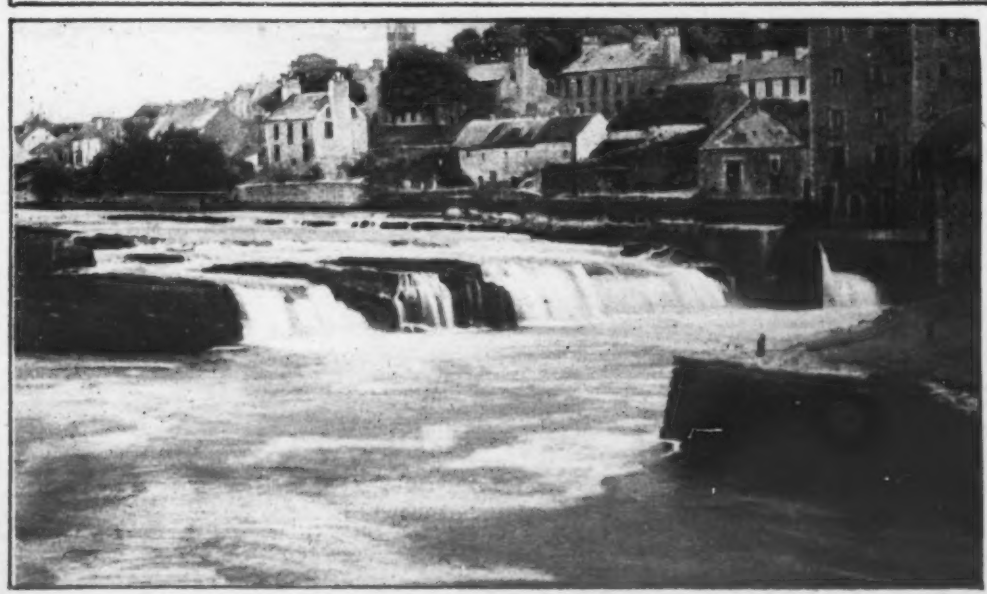


Quaint scene in a street of an Irish village showing the thatched  
roofs of the houses, the flower pots in the windows, the housewife  
before the door, and the jaunting car drawn by a pair of patient  
donkeys and filled to overflowing with children.

(C. Underwood & Underwood.)



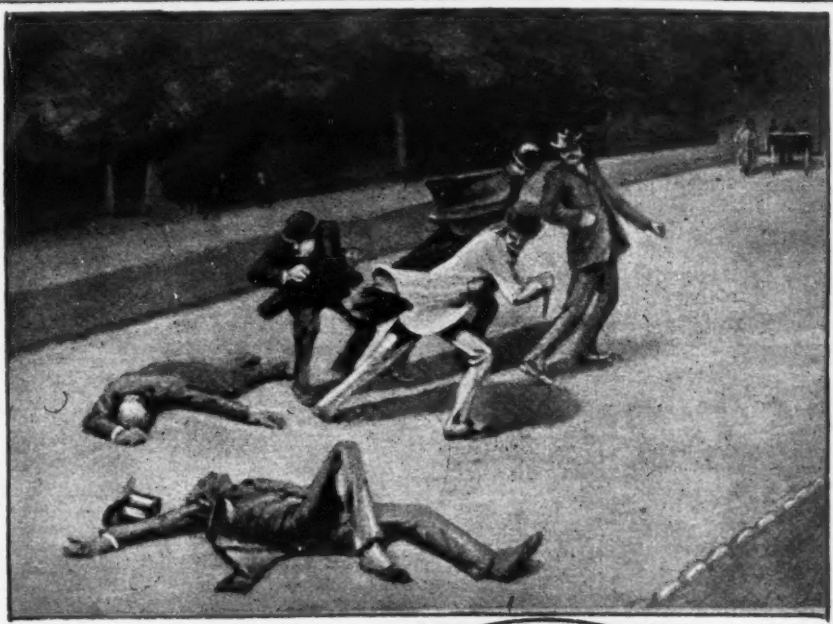
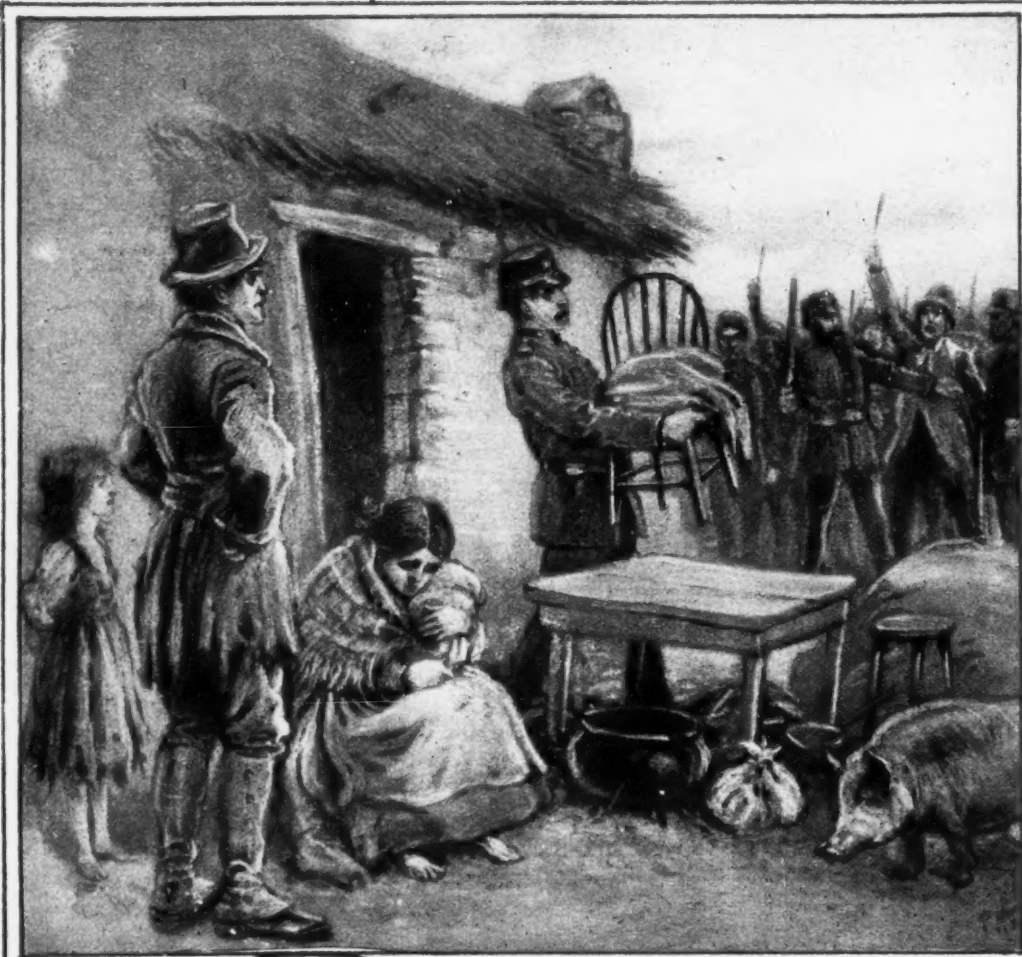
Bleaching fields of linen mills at Lisburn, near Belfast. Irish linen is  
famous all over the world, and is one of the principal industries of the  
country.



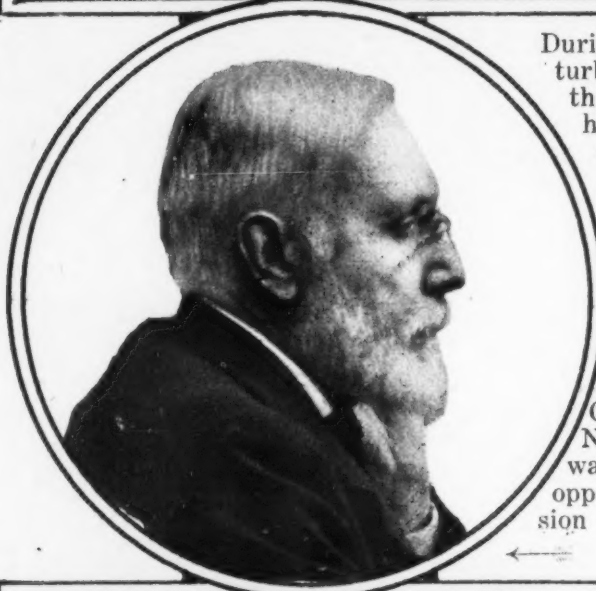
Ballyshannon, in County Donegal, on the River Erne, which is famous for  
its salmon fishing and yearly attracts a great number of enthusiastic  
sportsmen. At this point on the river is shown the famous salmon leap



# Prominent Figures and Striking Events in the Age-Long

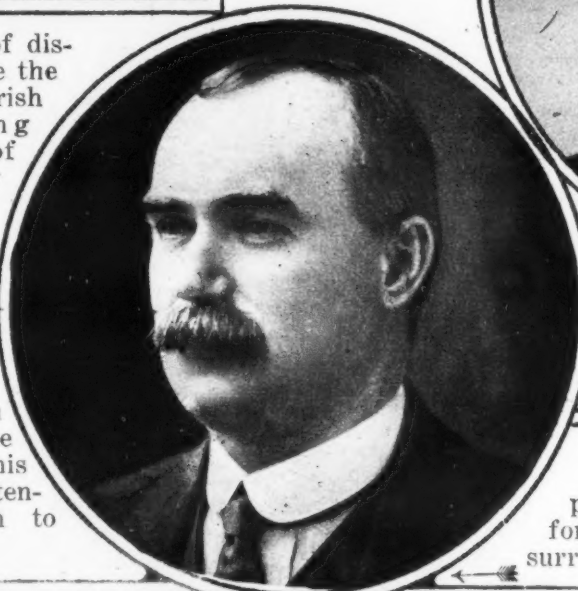


Assassination of Lord Frederic Cavendish, Chief Secretary of Ireland, and Thomas Burke, Irish Under Secretary, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, May 6, 1882.



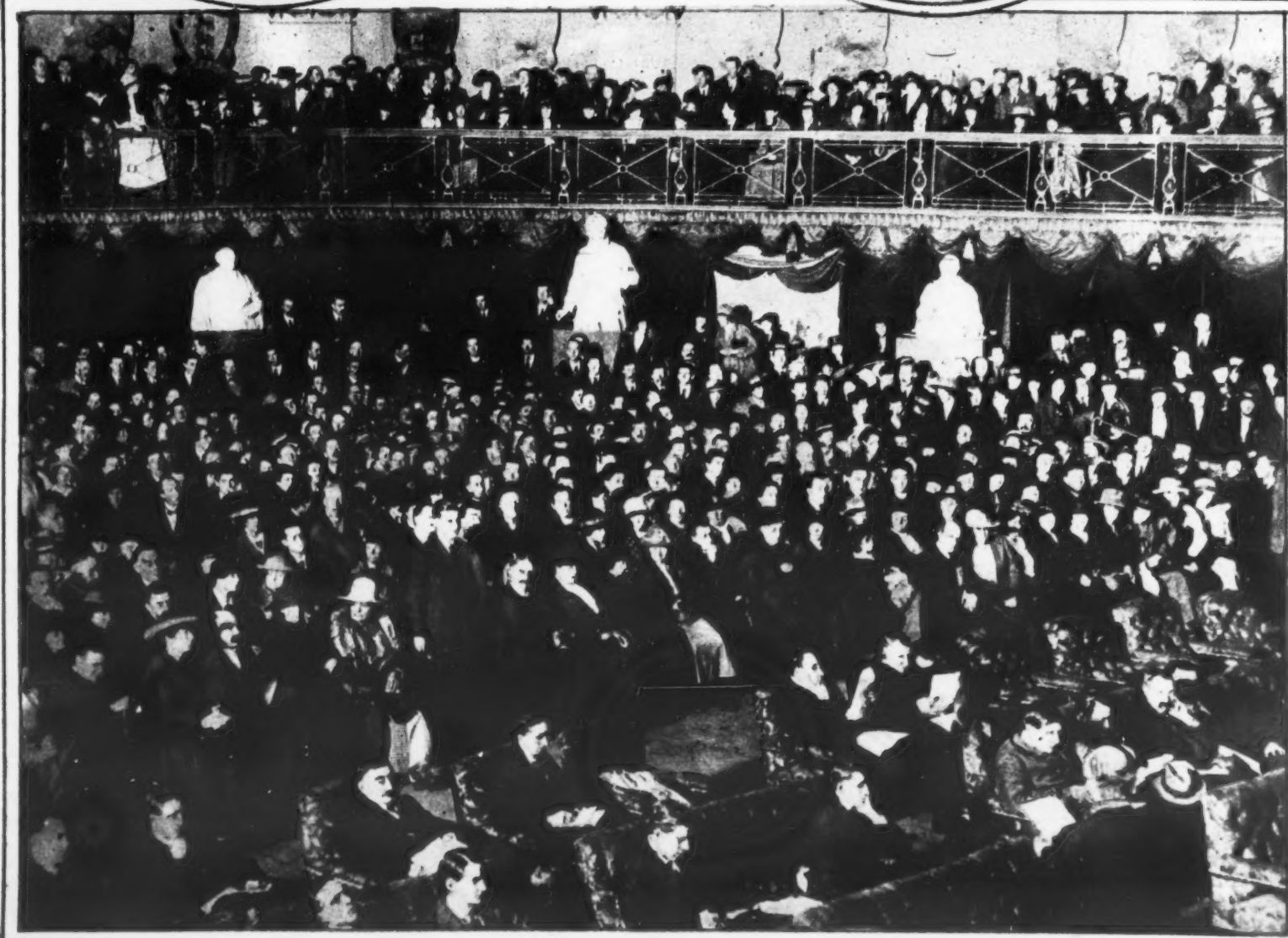
During the periods of disturbance, scenes like the above of an Irish householder being evicted because of failure to pay rent were of frequent occurrence.

**JOHN DILLON**, Chairman of Irish Nationalists. He was prominent in his opposition to the extension of conscription to Ireland.



**CHARLES STEWART PARNELL**, eminent Irish leader in the House of Commons, and active in organizing the Land League.  
(Photo by Anna Frances Levins.)

**JAMES C. CONOLLY**, "Commander General of the Irish Republican Army," executed May 12, 1916, for the part he had taken in the Dublin insurrection. He was a signer of the proclamation of revolt.  
(© Brown Bros.)

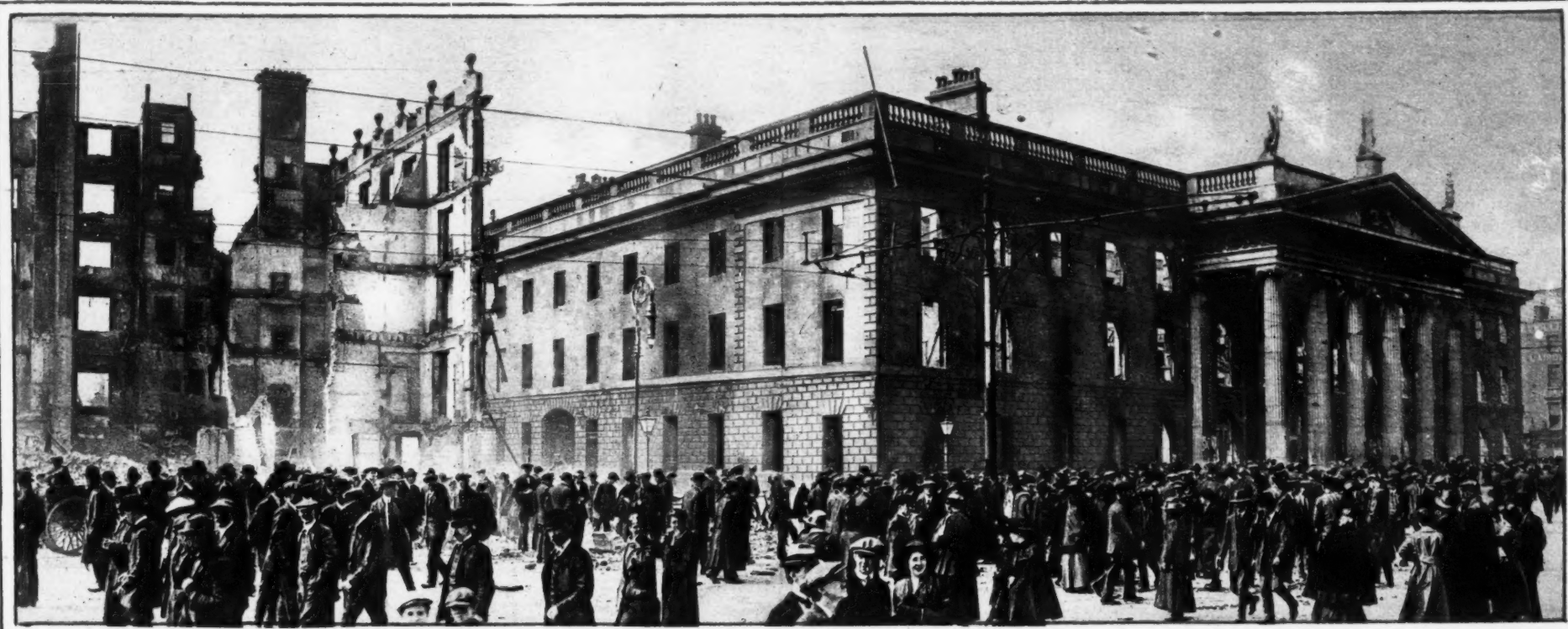


Session of the Irish self-constituted Parliament at the Mansion House, Dublin. The Sinn Fein members are occupying the upholstered seats in front. Behind and in the galleries are the spectators, consisting largely of priests, women and students. On Jan. 21, 1919, twenty-five members of the Sinn Fein Society, elected to the British House of Commons, assembled in Dublin and formally constituted themselves the Irish Parliament. They adopted a declaration of independence and an address to the free nations of the world, and appointed a committee to present the claims of Ireland to self-determination to the Peace Conference. There was no attempt by the British Government to prevent the meeting, and there was no disorder.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



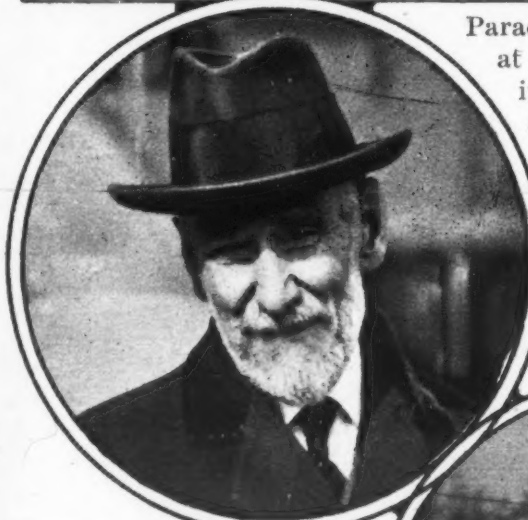
# Antagonism That Has Existed Between England and Ireland



Crowds before the General Post Office in Dublin, which was practically destroyed in the fighting which took place in that city between the British soldiers and the Irish who had proclaimed a Provisional Irish Republic. The insurrection broke forth Easter Monday, April 24, 1916. The first move was a dash by members of the Sinn Fein Society into the General Post Office, where they drove all officials from their posts and cut the telegraph and telephone lines, with the intention of severing communication with England and the rest of Ireland. They posted armed sentinels at the doors and windows and opened fire on British soldiers and officers. The British authorities were taken wholly by surprise, and their troops were ordered to retire to their quarters until arms and munitions could be obtained. Fierce fighting took place for a week, but by the following Sunday the rebellion was suppressed and many of the leaders executed.



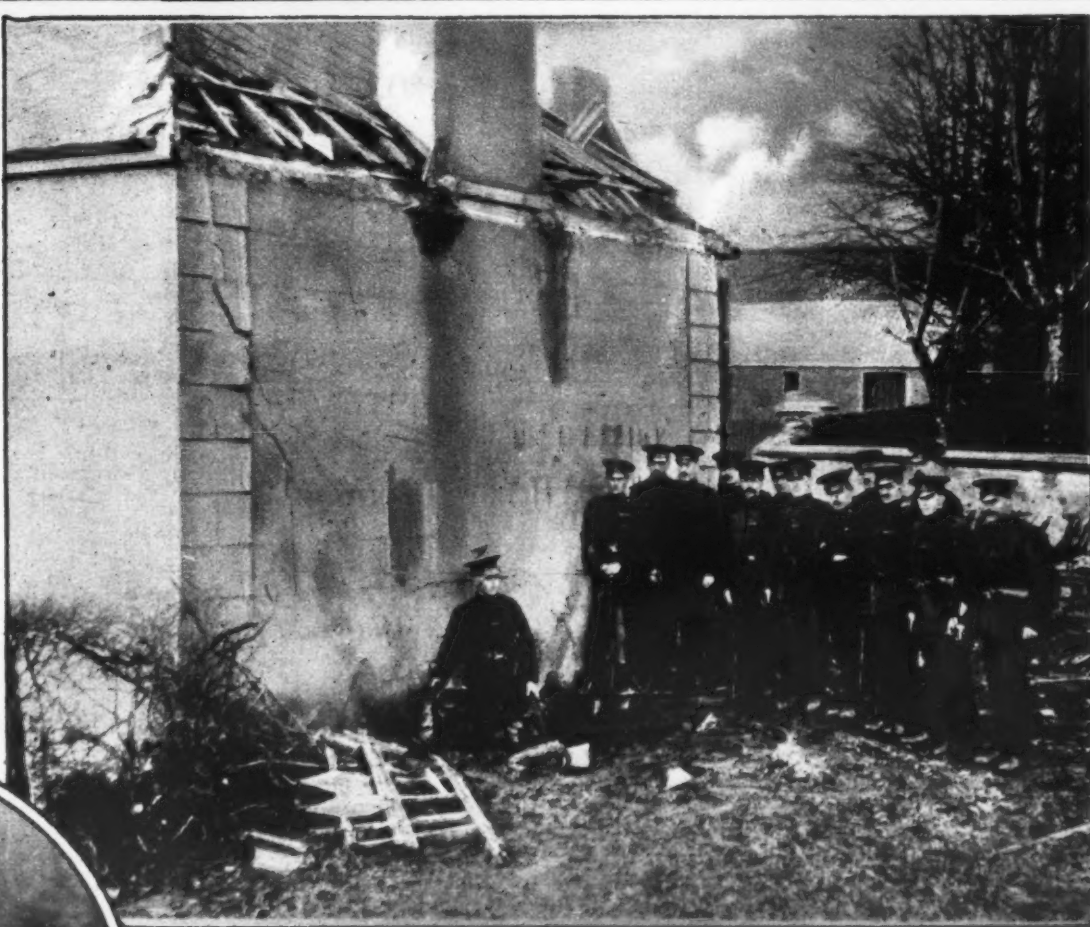
Parade of Ulstermen at Larne, Ireland, in protest against any measure of Home Rule that would practically cause the political separation of Ireland from England.



SIR H. PLUNKETT, noted Irish leader, who was prominent in the conference on Home Rule bill.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

LORD FRENCH, Lord Lieutenant and Governor General of Ireland. An attack was made upon him recently in vicinity of Phoenix Park, but he escaped injury.



Police barracks at Drumbane County, Tipperary, Ireland, showing the damaged condition of building after a five hours' battle between the police and assailants who attempted to storm the building. About two hundred were in the attacking party, which used bombs and dynamite. A constable is standing by one of the holes caused by explosion of bomb. The incident is one of a number of similar ones that have occurred during a year past, and is significant of the troubled condition of Ireland. The attempts that have been made by the British Government in Parliament to present an acceptable Home Rule bill have so far proved abortive. The latest proposal was introduced by Lloyd George on Dec. 22. It has met with pronounced opposition by Sinn Feiners, the Nationalists, and the people of Ulster. It is still pending.

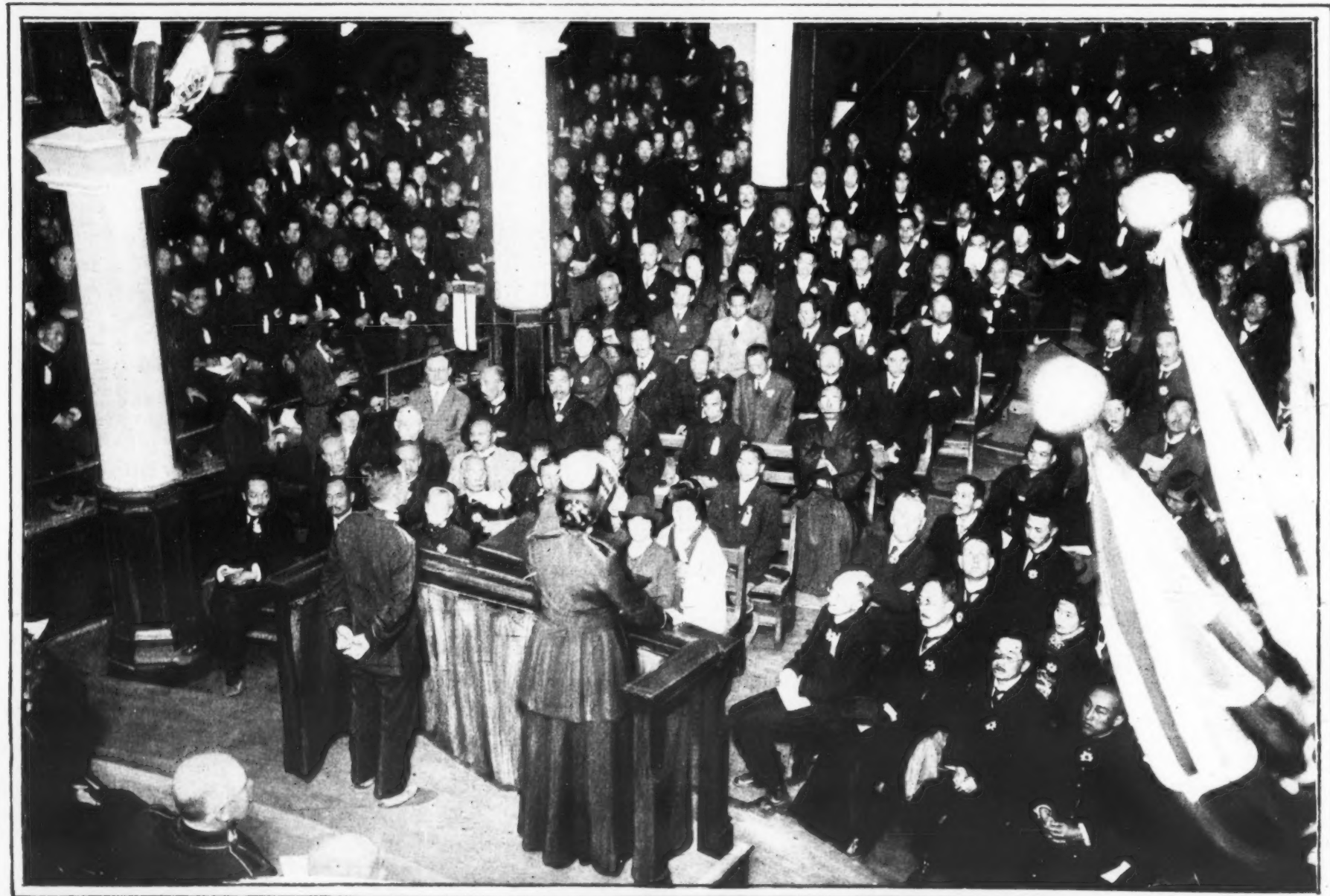
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



# Salvation Army Activities in Far-Away Japan



PLATFORM FIGURES AT TOKIO (JAPAN) MEETING OF THE SALVATION ARMY. AT LEFT IS THE MARQUIS OKUMA, A DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN, FORMERLY JAPANESE PREMIER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. BESIDE HIM IS GENERAL JOHANNES DE GOOT, HEAD OF THE MISSION.



LARGE JAPANESE AUDIENCE AT TOKIO, JAPAN, LISTENING TO ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS OF SALVATION ARMY.

The activities of the Salvation Army are usually associated in the popular mind with American and European nations, but they are really worldwide. The flag of the organization flies in places as widely separated as Iceland and New Zealand, Ceylon and South Africa. In Japan it has an extensive organization which is under the general supervision of the parent society in London. There are about twenty branches in the City of Tokio alone, and others in most of

the important cities of the empire. The Japanese Government is tolerant in religious matters, and the work is carried on, if not with keen governmental sympathy, to some extent with approval. In the audience herewith shown the number of those in European dress is notable as compared to those who wear the national costume. An interesting feature is the presence of the famous statesman, Okuma, on the platform.

(Photo © K. Adachi.)

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# Meeting of Japanese Upper House and Cabinet



SCENE IN FRONT OF THE JAPANESE UPPER HOUSE, CORRESPONDING TO OUR SENATE, ON ITS OPENING DAY. A PICTURESQUE CONTRAST BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW REGIMES IS INDICATED BY THE JINRIKSHAS AND THE AUTOMOBILES.



MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE CABINET IN THEIR NATIONAL COSTUMES AT A DINNER PARTY.

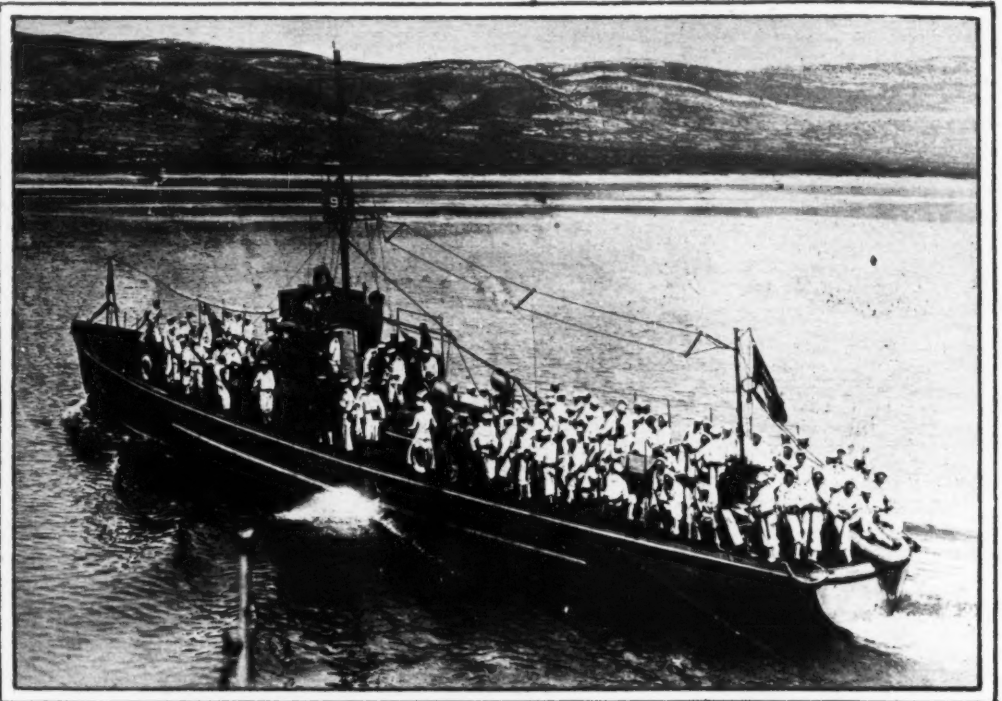
While the Mikado is still invested with the age-long glamour of an absolute ruler, Japan is to all intents and purposes a constitutional monarchy. There is an Upper and Lower House, that correspond in their functions rather closely to our own and those of Great Britain, and are responsive to the popular will. The Cabinet also is patterned largely after those of Occidental nations. The picture herewith shown of the Cabinet was taken at a dinner party at which the guests ap-

peared in their national costumes. Front row, left to right, are: Viscount Muria, Privy Councilor; Baron Takshashi, Minister of Finances; Baron Goto, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Viscount Ito, Privy Councilor; M. Hara, Premier; M. Inukai, member of Diplomatic Council; Viscount Suematsu, Privy Councilor; M. Nakahaski, Minister of Education; Lieut. Gen. Tanaka, War Minister. Back row: M. Tokonami, Home Minister, and other Cabinet officials.

(Photos by Keystone View Co.)



# Regions of Dalmatian Coast and Occupied Germany



Sailors from the U. S. S. Olympia on a reconnoitring expedition with Trau as their destination. Their headquarters are at Spalato. (© Kadel & Herbert)

Map indicating Italian desires in the matter of the Dalmatian coast. Under this arrangement Fiume and environs would be a buffer State and Zara a free port.

Map indicating lines of territory which would be allotted to Italy if the Pact of London were carried out. Fiume is not included, but in compensation Italy would gain heavily in territory.



Map showing what Yugoslavia would be satisfied with in the settlement of the Adriatic question. This would give her practically the entire Province of Dalmatia and possession of Fiume-Shushak.



French troops arriving in Berlin to see that the terms of the Peace Treaty are carried out. They are shown here as passing the Russian German Bank of Commerce and Industry. Only a small detachment was sent.

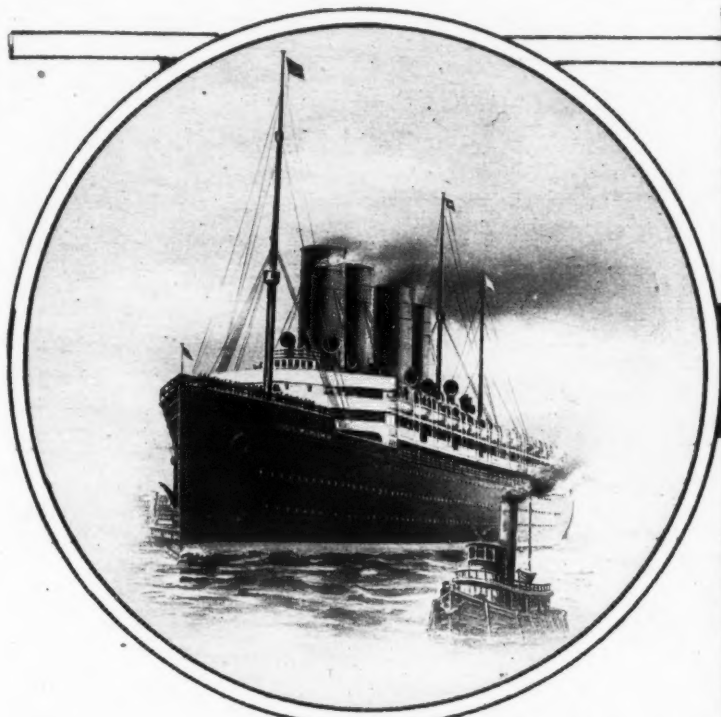
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

Map showing the German territory, chiefly on the left bank of the Rhine, that is to be occupied by allied troops until the terms of the Peace Treaty shall have been fulfilled. This term is expected to be fifteen years. At the three bridge-heads, Mayence, Cologne, and Coblenz, a space with a radius of eighteen miles on the right bank is also to be occupied.

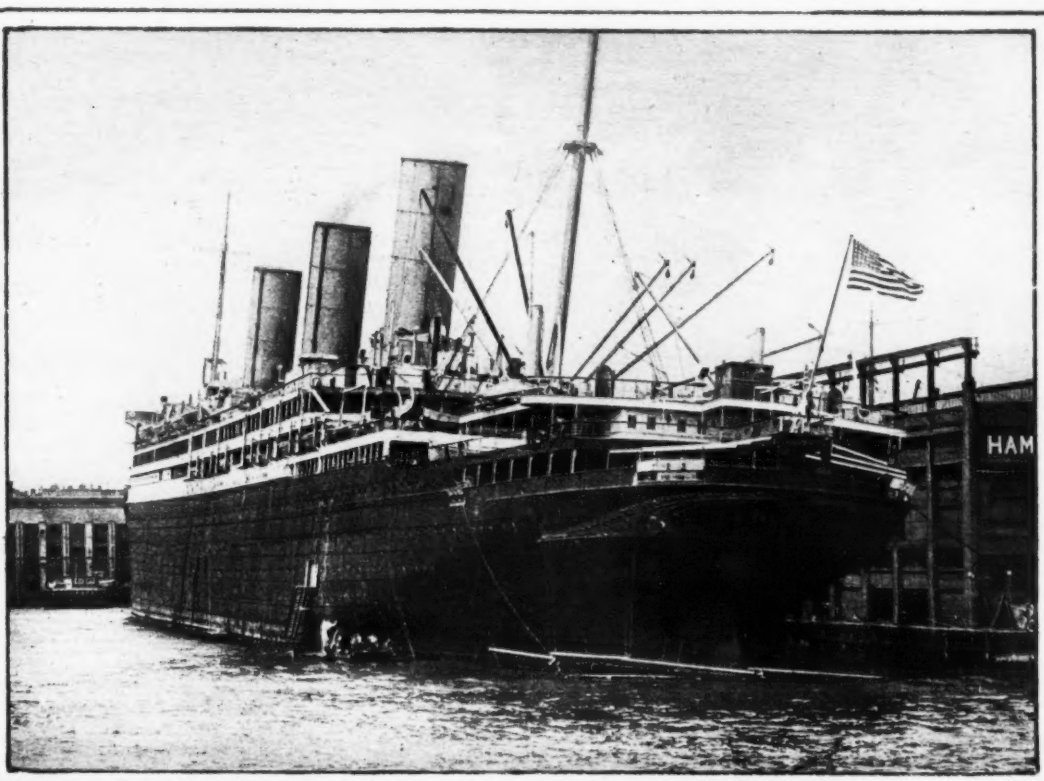




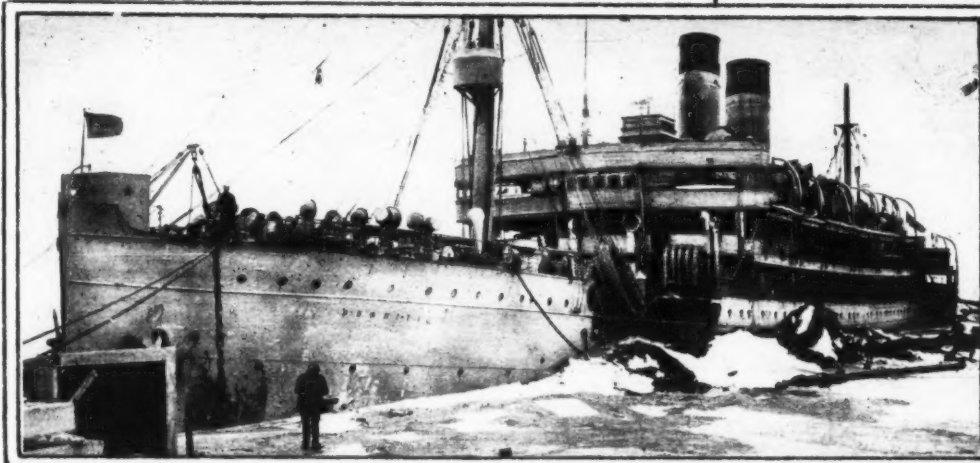
# Former German Ships Whose Sale Has Been Halted



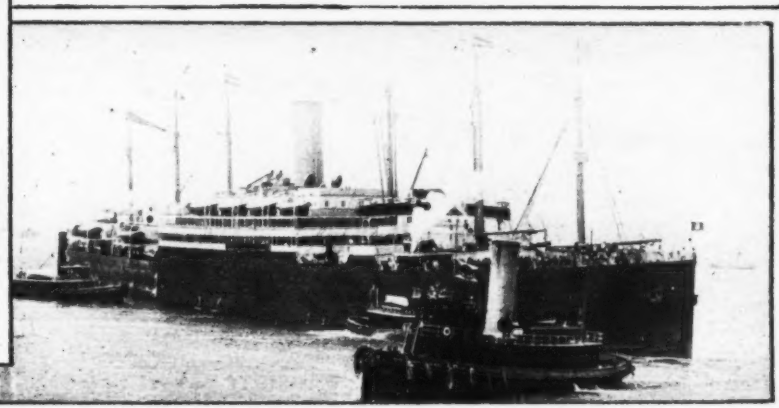
Agamemnon, formerly Kaiser Wilhelm II., 19,361 tons.



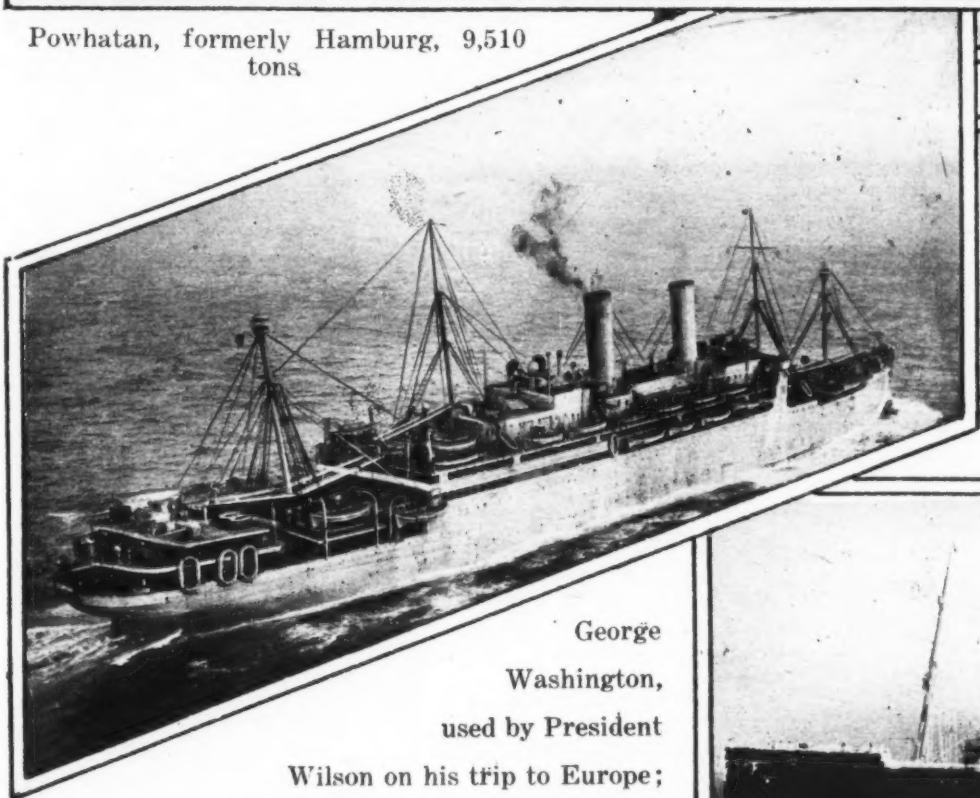
Leviathan, formerly Vaterland, 55,000 tons.



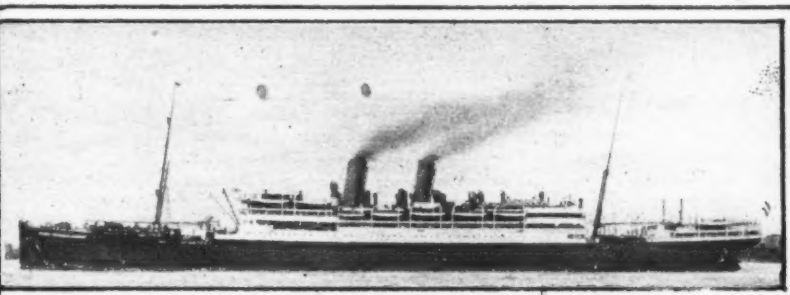
Powhatan, formerly Hamburg, 9,510 tons.



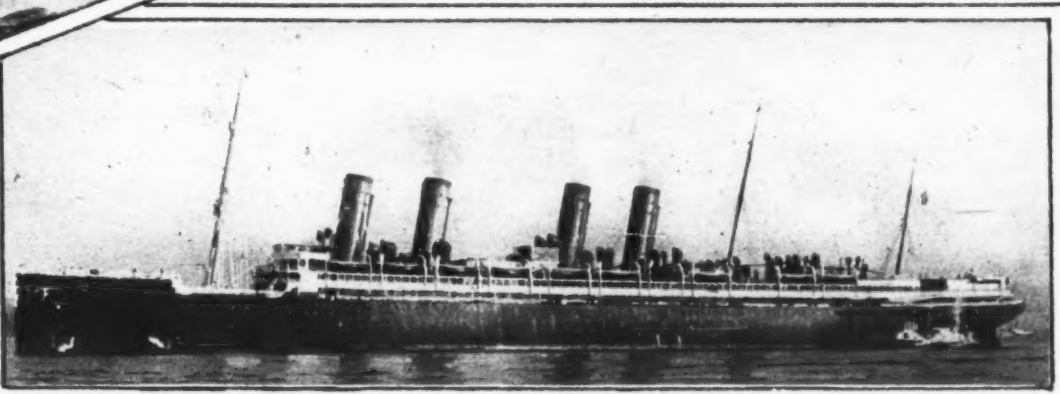
President Grant, 19,810 tons.



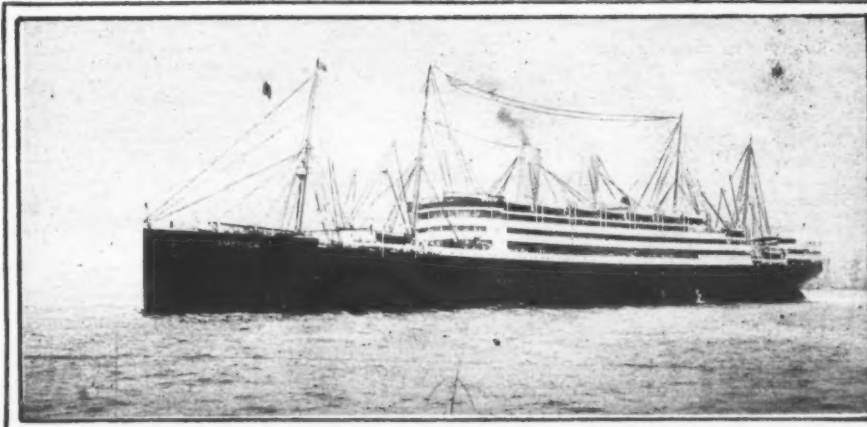
George Washington, used by President Wilson on his trip to Europe; one of the finest of the seized ships; 25,570 tons.



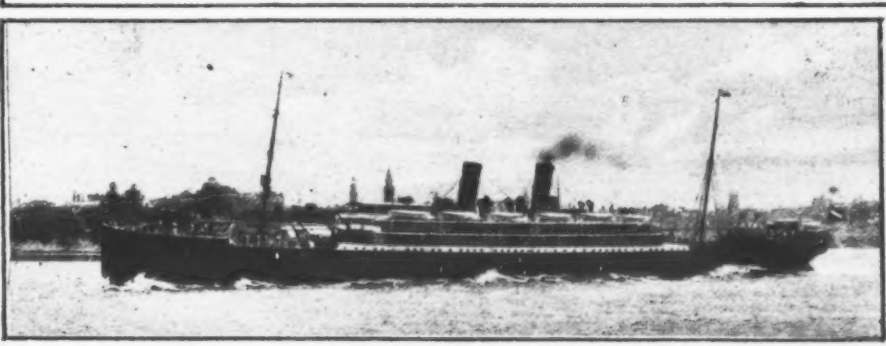
Von Steuben, formerly Kronprinz Wilhelm, 14,908 tons.



Mt. Vernon, formerly Kronprinzessin Cecilie, 14,903 tons.



Amerika, name unchanged, 20,765 tons.



Susquehanna, formerly the Rhein, 10,058 tons.

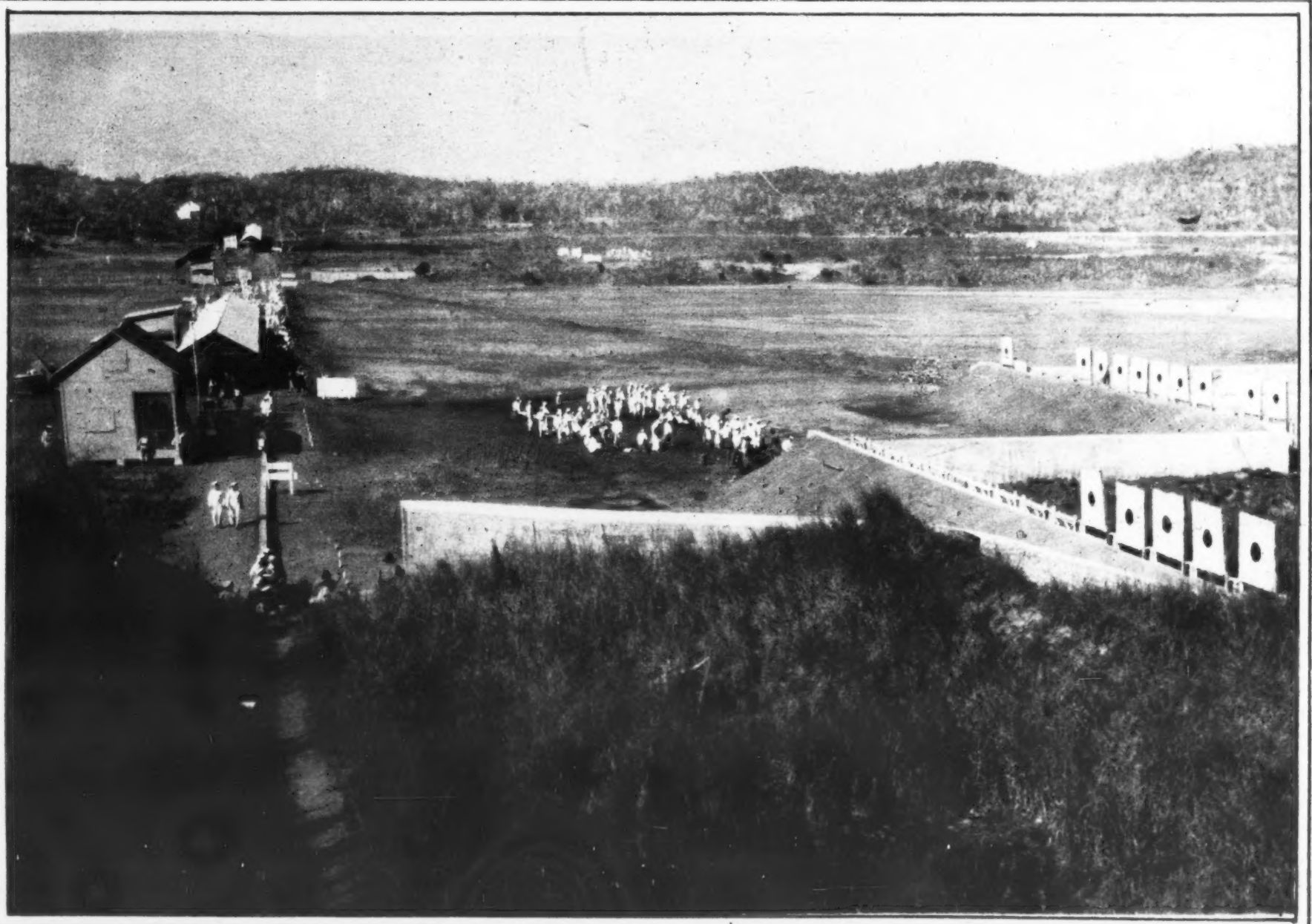
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## Sailors Practice on Longest Rifle Range in World



SAILORS OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET AT GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, AT PRACTICE ON THE LARGEST RIFLE RANGE IN EXISTENCE. THE MEN ARE USING THE LEWIS MACHINE GUNS, AND A HIGH STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE IN SHOOTING IS DEMANDED.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST RIFLE RANGE, WHICH ACCOMMODATES 3,000 MEN FIRING AT ONE TIME. IT IS THE PRACTICE FIELD FOR THE "JACKIES" OF ADMIRAL WILSON'S ATLANTIC FLEET, SOME OF WHOM ARE HERE SEEN IN TRAINING.

(Photos © Kadel & Herbert.)



## Realistic Tank Battle in Mimic War at Camp Meade, Md.



THAT THE ARMY IS KEEPING UP ITS TRAINING AND UTILIZING THE LESSONS LEARNED IN THE WORLD WAR IS SHOWN BY THIS PICTURE OF A TANK BATTLE, RECENTLY STAGED AT CAMP MEADE, MD., AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE UNDER CONDITIONS OF ACTUAL WARFARE.



MONSTER TANKS AND WHIPPETS CHARGING TRENCHES IN SHAM BATTLE AT CAMP MEADE. THE TRENCHES ARE PURPOSELY MADE AS DIFFICULT AS WERE THOSE ON THE WESTERN FRONT. NOTE THE DISABLED TANK IN TRENCH AT LEFT.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



# Important Persons and Events in French Politics



**GREAT FRENCH PERSONAGES WELCOME ALSACE SENATORS.**  
The coming of Senators from the recovered Province of Alsace, which had been for forty-eight years under German rule, aroused intense enthusiasm in Paris. A reception was tendered to them at the Hotel de Ville, and Frenchmen of worldwide fame participated in the welcome. In the front row are shown (1) Marshal Foch, (2) Premier Millerand, (3) Leon Bourgeois, (4) Senator Poincare, formerly President, (5) President Paul Deschanel, (6) M. Jourdain, Minister of Labor, and (7) Marshal Petain.



## MEMBERS OF THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Following the resignation of Georges Clemenceau, a new Cabinet was formed with Alexandre Millerand as Premier. Members are here shown in consultation. They are (1) Francois Marsal, Minister of Finance; (2) M. le Trocquer, Minister of Transportation; (3) Albert Sarraut, Minister of Colonies; (4) A. Landry, Minister of Marine; (5) M. l'Hopiteau, Minister of Justice; (6) Alexandre Millerand, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; (7) Andre Lefevre, Minister of War; (8) M. Steeg, Minister of the Interior; (9) M. Jourdain, Minister of Labor, and (10) Henri Ricard, Minister of Agriculture. The accompanying diagram at right makes identification prompt and easy. The Cabinet is regarded as a strong one.





# Indian Chiefs in Washington Carrying Peace Pipes



Picturesque gathering of delegates from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians in Washington to confer with governmental authorities regarding the leases on their oil lands. Both these tribes are offshoots of the Algonquin tribe, from whom they separated in the seventeenth century, migrating to their present locations in Montana, Wyoming and Oklahoma. They are noted for the symbolic character of their decorative art. The amicable nature of their mission is symbolized by their peace pipes. In the foreground are Sato Sells, Indian Commissioner, and his assistant, E. W. Merritt.

(© Keystone View Co.)



Full-blood and half-blood Osage Indians who have come to the national capital to discuss with the Commission on Indian Affairs a revision of the laws governing the leases on oil and gas property on their reservations. These, under the present laws, will cease to pay dividends after 1931, and the Indians are seeking an extension. Front row, left to right, are: F. C. Claremore, Wah Sho Sha, Bacon Rind, J. Shunkahnoie, Me Ki Wah Tiankah, J. McKinley. Second row, J. Claremore, S. Henderson, Arthur Bonnicastle, interpreter; O. Kenworthy and Ed Co. Third row, C. Gray, E. McCarthy, B. Harrison and Red Eagle.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



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